

JPRS-SEA-85-096

18 June 1985

## **Southeast Asia Report**

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18 June 1985

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MALAYSIA

'RECIPROCITY' IN ASEAN-JAPAN TRADE URGED

BK211022 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 May 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Once more, the call for the development of stronger trade links between Japan and the ASEAN member states is being heard. Senior economic officials from ASEAN met their Japanese counterparts in Tokyo last week. The head of the Malaysian delegation, who is also the chairman of the ASEAN officials' group, stated the case very forcibly.

For some time, it has become rather obvious that while the Japanese business firms have been able to penetrate ASEAN's domestic market almost effortlessly, the same has not been true for ASEAN products attempting to enter the Japanese internal market. ASEAN members feel that Japan and the other industrialized nations should be more sensitive and sympathetic to the aspirations of the newly industrializing countries like Malaysia which are gradually moving up from the primary producing states to the next ones in which they are able to manufacture light industrial goods and to process the commodities they produce. What changes are only to be expected as no nation and no economy will want to remain static?

There was a time when Japan was associated only with the production of cheap consumer goods such as toys and textiles. Today, Japan has through sheer enterprise and determination caught up for itself a very special place in the world economy. There is profound admiration for that kind of success based entirely on hard work. Indeed, in Malaysia, Japan is a model for emulation.

There is no anti-Japanese feeling. As Malaysian ministers and economists have pointed out on many occasions, it is only through the expansion of manufactured goods that ASEAN can hope to achieve greater added value and to improve the living standards of its people. The present tariff policies practiced by Japan are definitely not conducive to the economic expansion and well-being of the newly industrializing countries. International trade can never be a source of political goodwill and of economic benefits unless it is based on reciprocity. Japan and the other industrialized nations which have already reached the stage of high technology can well afford to give up their hold on lighter industries and leave them for the developing nations. With that way, there will be more stability in this country as the employment level will not

decline and the income and the prosperity generated will in turn create more demands for sophisticated products of high technology.

There is dissatisfaction even though the Japanese Government announced certain market-opening measures, as they are called, last month. By any standards, ASEAN is a dynamic entity but it has to be given a reasonable opportunity to grow and develop. Otherwise, to quote the Malaysian trade minister, Tengku Razaleigh Hamzah, there will be more undesirable trends in trade among nations in the Asia-Pacific region. This region (?cannot) afford the mistakes that other groups of nations have made. Therefore, the meeting in Tokyo next month of ASEAN economic ministers and their Japanese counterparts will be a very crucial one.

CSO: 4200/969

MALAYSIA

# SABAH OPPOSITION SAYS CHIEF MINISTER'S APPOINTMENT ILLEGAL

HK210804 Hong Kong AFP in English 0651 GMT 21 May 85

[Article by Mervin Nambiar]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 21 (AFP)--The month-old government of east Malaysia's Sabah state today faced a new challenge from the Moslem-based opposition which claims that the appointment of Catholic Chief Minister Joseph Pairin Kitingan was illegal.

The United Sabah National Organisation (USNO) said yesterday it would challenge Mr Kitingan's appointment in court and would seek an injunction to stop the chief minister from performing his duties.

USNO spokesman Yahya Lampong, one of the party's 16 assemblymen in Sabah's 48-seat legislature, said that USNO leader, 67-year-old Mustapha Harun, who was sworn in as chief minister on April 22 after an election in the state was constitutionally still chief minister.

State Governor Adnan Robert revoked Mr. Mustapha's appointment within hours of swearing him in and appointed Mr Kitingan whose Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) had won a simply majority with 25 seats.

The PBS draws much of its support from Sabah's Catholic Kadazan and Chinese communities who together form about 40 percent of the state's 1.3 million people.

Legal sources here said that the USNO challenge could provoke a serious constitutional crisis in the east Malaysian state despite Mr Kitingan's claim that his appointment was constitutionally proper.

Mr Yahya said that Mr Mustapha's appointment was still valid because the governor had no powers under the state constitution to sack a chief minister.

A chief minister could be removed only by a vote of no confidence in the assembly, by dissolution of the assembly or his resignation, he said.

Mr Yahya said that the state constitution clearly gave the governor the discretion to invite anyone likely to command the support of the majority in the assembly to form the government.

Mr Yahya earlier led the USNO assemblymen in a walk-out from the state assembly after the speaker refused to allow him to raise the subject during a debate on the governor's address.

Mr Kitingan expressed surprise at the USNO move and said that the Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam refused to endorse what some federal leaders later called "a virtual coup."

Governor Robert revoked Mr Mustapha's appointment after Mr Musa issued statements in Kuala Lumpur urging all parties in Sabah "to respect the wishes of the majority."

CSO: 4200/969

MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN OPPOSITION FILES PETITION ON SABAH MINISTER'S APPOINTMENT

HK221138 Hong Kong AFP in English 1050 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, May 22 (AFP)--A Moslem-based opposition party in Sabah today asked the high court to declare unconstitutional the appointment of a new chief minister in the east Malaysian state last month.

In a writ filed in the Sabah capital, Kota Kinabalu, today the president of the United National Organisation (USNO), Mustapha Harun, also sought an injunction to restrain Joseph Pairin Kitingan from exercising the powers of a chief minister, the national news agency BERNAMA said.

Mr Mustapha also asked the court to declare all actions taken by Mr Kitingan since his appointment as chief minister null and void and to rule all appointments to the nine-member state cabinet illegal.

Mr Kitingan, a 45-year-old Catholic lawyer, led his Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) to a shock win over the ruling Parti Berjaya in state polls a month ago.

Although Mr Kitingan's PBS won a simple majority, with 25 of the 48 state seats, Governor Adnan Robert first swore in Mr Mustapha as chief minister at the head of a minority USNO-BERJAYA coalition.

Mr Mustapha, 67, who was chief minister of the oil- and timber-rich state for almost 10 years until 1976, asked the court to declare null and void Governor Adnan's revocation of his appointment 15 hours after he was sworn in.

He said that the state constitution did not empower the governor to revoke the appointment. He named both the governor and Mr Kitingan as defendants in the suit.

USNO officials said that the governor had no powers to sack a chief minister, who could only be removed by a vote of no-confidence in the State Assembly.

BERNAMA said that a USNO member served the writ on the governor at the palace and State Attorney-General Nicholas Fung accepted the writ on behalf of Mr Kitingan at the Chief Minister's office.

Lawyers acting for Mr Mustapha said that they would seek an early hearing of the case because of its seriousness.

Legal sources here in the Malaysian federal capital said that the suit could provoke a serious constitutional crisis in the east Malaysian state, despite Mr Kitingan's claim that his appointment was constitutionally proper.

BERNAMA said that Mr Mustapha called on Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad here today for an hour to explain his move.

The agency quoted sources in the prime minister's office as saying that Mr Mustapha maintained that he was legally still chief minister of Sabah and that his appointment had not been legally revoked.

Federal leaders declined comment on the unfolding crisis in the east Malaysian state, but the English language daily THE NEW STRAITS TIMES, which often reflects official thinking, described the USNO move as a "farfical abuse of political privilege."

The paper said in an editorial today that it would be "most unfortunate" if the USNO move received any legitimacy from the courts, adding that Mr Mustapha's swearing in was itself invalid.

Mr Kitingan yesterday said he was surprised at USNO's declared plan to challenge his appointment, and said that Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam had refused to endorse what some federal leaders later called "a virtual coup."

Governor Robert revoked Mr Mustapha's appointment after Mr Musa issued statements in Kuala Lumpur urging all parties in Sabah to "respect the wishes of the majority."

CSO: 4200/969



PHILIPPINES

VERITAS EDITORIAL HITS BATASAN USEFULNESS

Quezon City VERITAS in English 21 Apr 85 p 4

[Editorial: "What Else Is New?"]

[Text]

**S**O THE Batasan Pambansa has resumed its sessions. So what else is new?

If, in the annals of the Philippine legislative process, there has been a parliamentary body that deserves the sobriquet of a do-nothing assembly, the current Batasan should be it. Unless, of course, it chooses to relinquish that dubious distinction to its immediate predecessor, the Interim Batasang Pambansa.

The figures are unmistakable. From July 23 last year until it declared a Holy Week recess a month ago, the Batasan passed only seven of the 5,349 bills introduced. It approved 18 of the 394 resolutions and it conducted a spate of investigations which resulted in — nothing.

To be sure, the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan would argue that the opposition has been obstructionistic and uncooperative, that it put up spirited fights against measures scheduled for debate. But this argument cannot hold water considering that there are only 59 oppositionists, or a measly one-third of the total membership. So what could such a puny group, no matter how determined it may have been, do against the overwhelming majority that confronts it?

The dismal, even shameful, record of the KBL-dominated Batasan can be explained no doubt by the realization among the members that theirs is basically an exercise in futility, that the sessions are a criminal waste of time and money. And why? Because of the existence of Amendment 6, that Machiavellian creation which enables the President to enact legislation even while the Batasan is in session.

No wonder the KBL MPs are apathetic and lackadaisical in their work. Why, indeed, should they show any enthusiasm for the legislative process when the man in Malacañang, by a single stroke of his almighty pen, can enact decrees with the force of law?

The newspapers have made much of the fact that the Batasan hopes to pass a new Election Code to govern fu-

ture electoral exercises. Even if, through some miracle, the Batasan were to enact a Code that would insure clean, honest and free elections, there is nothing that can stop the President from vetoing the measure and then enacting a code of his own guaranteed to keep the KBL in power in perpetuity.

It is entirely possible that, in the KBL ranks, there are people who are feeling terribly frustrated, who chafe at the perceived uselessness of the Batasan. It is possible also that these members, raised as they were in the democratic tradition, want Amendment 6 abolished.

If, as they repeatedly claim, they are for freedom and democracy, what is stopping them from making common cause with the oppositionists in asking for the repeal of Amendment 6? Only one thing: party loyalty.

Who was it who said that patriotism is the last refuge of the scoundrel? If he were around today, he could very well say that party loyalty has become a synonym for cowardice.

CSO: 4200/975

PHILIPPINES

NEGROS OCCIDENTAL DISMEMBERMENT SEEN BENEFICIAL TO KBL

Quezon City VERITAS in English 21 Apr 85 p 13

[Article by Xenia P. Tupas]

[Text]

**A**S IF it didn't have enough problems, Negros Occidental now faces the prospect of being cut up in two. Parliamentary Bill 3644 seeking the creation of Negros del Norte province has already passed second reading.

The move, ~~say~~ those against the dismemberment of the province, is purely political, designed to consolidate and strengthen KBL forces in the area, especially in the coming local elections. Gerrymandering is the term opponents use.

The bill was filed by KBL MPs Jose Y. Varela, Jr., Alfredo Marañon and Jaime Golez. The last KBL assemblyman from Negros, Roberto Montelibano, has not yet taken a vocal stand on the issue. He treads delicate ground, his older brother, Alfredo, being the governor who stands to lose one half of his constituency.

Negros del Norte will be composed of the cities of Silay, Cadiz and San Carlos and the towns of Calatrava, To-

boso, Escalante, Sagay, Manapla, Victorias, I.B. Magalona and Don Salvador, Benedicto. The partition, the bill states, is expected to maximize development, bring government and public services closer to the people and eventually hasten socio-economic development of the prime sugar producing province of the country.

Interestingly, the bill proposes the city of Cadiz as the seat of government and after the ratification of the creation of Negros del Norte in a plebiscite, the President will appoint the first officials of the province. *Veritas* sources say they will make a ready-made KBL machinery for the local elections.

**E**XCEPT for Don Salvador Benedicto town (also created by a parliamentary bill by the Interim Batasang Pambansa), the rest of the towns and cities which will be included in Negros del Norte used to be part of the province's first district.

Most likely candidate for governor of the new province, *Veritas* sources said, is former first district Congressman Armin Castillo, the brother-in-law of MP Varela, one of the proponents of the bill.

The Negros Anti-Partition Movement, organized only during the last week of February "believes that the move to divide the province is untimely for the moment." The movement, sometimes called the Group of 16 is composed of local civic and professional leaders among them Dr. Patricio Tan of the NAM-IREL, Atty. Juan Hagad, Mrs. Cecilia Mag-saysay, Mrs. Patricia Cuaycong, Mrs. Nieves Lopez, Sergio Hilado, Julio Jimenez, former Judge Felix Ferrer, Ramon Lacson, Sr., Ramon Kilayko, Emmanuel Lacson, Atty. Apolonio Sunbinger, Dr. Rafael Salvador, Mrs. Celina Lopez, Mrs. Teresita Lizares and Romeo Gamboa.

In a manifesto, the anti-partition movement said the needs of jobless farmworkers should take first priority in Negros. It would be cruel, once the partition measure is approved it said, "to call our jobless and hungry farmworkers and laid-off mill workers to vote in a referendum to decide whether or not they approve of the

creation of Negros del Norte.

"It would be immoral to spend millions and millions of pesos to put up a new provincial government in the north under the present economic condition of the province and the country as a whole."

The movement, according to the directorate, is awaiting dialogue with provincial officials. "Convince us first this is not political," they added.

**J**OSE Pucy, former Sagay town mayor, said that the creation of a new province won't redound to the good of the people, especially at this time. Pucy said it will double overhead costs while government income through taxes decreases, thus leaving less money for services to the people. He also stated that only one good governor is needed for the province.

Citing precedents, Pucy said that big provinces which were divided did not meet the expectations of proponents, as was the case with Samar, Mountain Province, Davao and Cotabato.

Pucy, who is himself a civil engineer, pointed out that the land area of the towns and cities which will compose the new province does not meet the provisions of the local government

code. Negros del Norte will only have a total area of 285,656 hectares, short of the minimum 350,000 hectares.

The creation of a new province was never formally presented by the proponents to Sagay residents. Pucy said, adding that residents heard of the news only from the radio. Lately, barangay captains in the province have been told to sign a petition endorsing the bill.

In Silay City, a citizen's group has petitioned the President not to approve the bill, presenting a five-point argument. The Undivided Negros Occidental Movement said they were never consulted on the matter when in fact they are barangay officials themselves. They also disputed claims of proponents that the move originated in the barangay level and that residents of the province have been consulted.

The province faces its longest off-season ever, a season of hunger, sickness and death for Negros' poor whose plight has been made worse by the sorry state of the sugar industry. Much work and effort needs to be exerted if the poor of Negros are to survive the crisis. No wonder then concerned Negrenses feel the move to cut up their province could not have come at a worst time.

PHILIPPINES

SOUTHERN LUZON NPA CELEBRATION REPORTED

Makati MR. & MS. in English 19-25 Apr 85 pp 17, 18, 21

[Article by Reynaldo Granados Photo Group]

[Text]

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN LUZON — Some 150 guerrillas and sympathizers of the New People's Army in Southern Luzon marked the 16th founding anniversary of the NPA last March 29 by holding a day-long celebration in a barrio located less than seven kilometers away from the nearest constabulary detachment camp.

The celebration, which took a festive mood, began in the morning with the cooking of native food in big pots. A makeshift table was built in the yard where different kinds of food, mostly cooked with *gata* (coconut milk), were served. As the people helped themselves during lunchtime, it looked like a typical fiesta in a rural area except for the fact that when one would start scrutinizing the crowd further, one noticed the presence of a significant number of people carrying Armalites, Garands and a sprinkling of AK-47s. A small group of professionals from Manila had arrived that morning to witness the anniversary affair.

The program, which started after lunchtime, was formally kicked off with the singing of "Internationale" by the guerrillas and barrio residents, a clear indication of the level

of ideological consciousness of the people gathered around. A young-looking NPA political officer, who gave his *nom de guerre* as Ka Lito, followed next by tracing the revolutionary history of the NPA when it was formed way back in 1969 in Central Luzon under the guidance of the re-established Communist Party of the Philippines. It had an initial force of around 60 guerrillas. Today, it is estimated that the NPA has an armed strength between 12,000 and 20,000 combatants. Ka Lito stressed that the people's army, as part of the clandestine National Democratic Front, is committed to the overthrow of the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship and the establishment of a "people's democratic government".

On the other hand, a pretty woman guerrilla, Ka Ana, narrated the gains and experiences accumulated by the guerrilla army in Southern Luzon. She said that with increasing popular support, the NPA is fast developing its guerrilla zones into "reliable bases for staging bold and daring military attacks against the fascist enemy". Ka Ana also stated that aside from Southern Luzon, the guerrillas have guerrilla zones and

bases in the other 12 regions of the country.

Two plays, one mounted by a barrio youth group while the other by the NPA members themselves, were presented during the program. Both had a common theme -- feudal problems coupled with military abuses. Both had a common call: the need of the people to arm and protect themselves. A number of songs and a poem recited by a young boy were also presented during the four-hour affair which was briefly interrupted by a sudden down-pour. Meanwhile, the soldiers in the nearby camp were under "red alert" status, expecting possible guerrilla raids.

CS01 4200/975

PHILIPPINES

NPA EXPLANATION OF MASSACRE REPORTED

Makati MR. & MS. in English 19-25 Apr 85 p 18

[Article by Fe Zamora]

[Text]

SO sorry, but we have no choice but to kill, thus explained the New People's Army in a three-page statement sent to this magazine clarifying their involvement in the massacre of 19, and the wounding of others, all presumably religious fanatics, last March 27, in Barangay Dalayap, El Salvador, Misamis Oriental.

"Such occurrence was unfortunate for we never intended it to be that grave and costly. . . (But) we could make no other choice but to deliver to them what they wanted from us."

Invoking "active defense" and expressing "sincerest sympathy" to their victims, the NPA, in the same statement, claimed they were looking for Hagana, a Tadtad or Sagrado Corazon Senor religious sect leader, who was wanted for killing two NPA suspects. Instead, the NPAs claimed, the fanatics, armed with bolos and amulets and "mouthing mad jumbles of Latin and Visayan", charged.

"We never wanted to spill blood among us poor Filipinos but the lines had been drawn and an irreversible confrontation has been made," the NPAs said.

The dissidents, who are waging a guerilla warfare and are seeking a

"unity of all democratic forces for the common goal of overthrowing the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship", accused the Tadtads as "necessary but dispensable pawns to military assaults in the countryside, and have allowed themselves to be willing executioners to anyone who smells red".

The NPAs claimed the military provides arms to the Tadtads, and other religious fanatic groups, and pit them against the NPAs as part of the government's counter-insurgency program Oplan Katagan.

The NPAs also claimed other religious-fanatic groups, Moncadian, Omtol Ligid, Pulang Lawin, Dos por Dos, Walang Atrasan, Rock Christ, Ilaga, Dios Amahan del Espiritu Santo, Rizalian, and many others, are being manipulated "as grassroot extensions of a fascist regime".

"The Marcos military cannot hide its ugly head and filthy machinations to divide and rule the people by sowing bloody seeds of discord and terrorism. By organizing and arming these fanatic groups, it is devilishly creating mass lunacy and murder in the countryside."

Comparing the fanatics (to include the Civilian Home Defense

Forces) as a "docile army of unthinking clones so easily flattered and coaxed to insanity let loose by the Armed Forces of the Philippines", the NPA also urged the people "never to walk into the stupid trap of rooting for, or joining any fanatic group", and advised the Tadtads and members of other fascist sects "to disengage and gradually distance themselves from the falsity of their beliefs brought about by distortion and lies by their leaders and the military"

"The NPA shall pursue the policy of winning over the majority of uncommitted or otherwise unconvinced fanatic members seeking for truth, while isolating the die-hards," the dissidents also said. To those who shall formally disown ties with fascist sects, either by surrendering directly to the NPA or through their relatives," the NPA guarantees "no antagonism between us".

In a regretful tone, to the tune of 19 lives and scores of others, including women and children, wounded, the NPAs also wrote: "We pay our deepest respect for the unarmed civilians who were caught in the crossfire between us and the Tadtad band".

CSO: 4200/975



PHILIPPINES

'UNKNOWN GUNMEN' KILL PRIEST IN VILLAGE CHAPEL

HK171556 Hong Kong AFP in English 1223 GMT 17 May 85

[Text] Manila, 17 May (AFP)--Unknown gunmen today killed a Roman Catholic priest in the southern province of Zamboanga Del Norte as he finished celebration a mass in a village chapel, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said here.

Father Alberto Romero was shot dead by three men believed to be members of the leftist New People's Army (NPA) at an afternoon mass in observance of a village festival, PNA said, quoting police officials.

Fr Romero died on the spot from bullet wounds in the head and neck inflicted by one of the gunmen who calmly walked up the altar and shot him, it added.

The incident happened in a village in Polanco Town, 680 kilometers (408 miles) south of here in rebellion-torn Mindanao Island.

Two of the gunmen who acted as lookouts then challenged onlookers to a fight before the group melted into the crowd gathered outside the chapel, PNA said.

Fr Romero was the second priest to be killed in the island, the stronghold of the NPA, the guerrilla force of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

Last 11 April formed government militiamen shot dead Tullion Favali, and Italian missionary, in the Mindanao Province of North Cotabato. The killers are still at large.

CSO: 5600/4332

PHILIPPINES

**MINDANAO MAYOR ASSASSINATED BY NPA GUERRILLAS**

NC191431 Paris AFP in English 1359 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] Manila, 19 May (AFP)--Fourteen people have died violently in the last two days in the southern city of Davao, a dissident centre on the rebellion-torn island of Mindanao, the Philippine News Agency (PNA) reported here today.

Mindanao is the current focus of a 16-year armed campaign by the 12,000-strong communist New People's Army (NPA) to overthrow the government.

A bystander was reported killed by a grenade explosion near the city hall today, PNA said.

A local gambling boss, his son and two others were mown down by gunmen in Matina District yesterday, while five people, including two children, died in a blaze which razed a slum area of Matina, PNA said.

Gunmen also killed two government militiamen, a street seller was stabbed to death and an unidentified man was stripped and shot in the slum village of Agdao, PNA added.

Earlier today NPA guerrillas assassinated the mayor of Initao, northern Mindanao, as he and his family emerged from church, police and witnesses said.

Mayor Cesar Magno, 48, was shot by one of six NPA rebels. Government troops later had a shootout with the suspects, and apparently wounded five of them, a provincial constabulary official said. But they escaped.

CSO: 3600/4332

PHILIPPINES

RADIO REPORTS 18 KILLED IN MINDANAO, CEBU

HK200717 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 19 May 85

[Text] A town mayor and 17 others were killed in Mindanao over the weekend in violent incidents mostly attributed to insurgents. Mayor Cesar Magno of Initao in Misamis Oriental was shot dead by six armed men as he left the town's Catholic church after hearing mass. Military authorities said Mayor Magno was killed by members of the NPA liquidation unit. Witnesses said the mayor's killers were wearing coat and tie and even took communion side-by-side with the mayor, his wife and 4-year-old son and a bodyguard who was wounded.

In Davao City 13 persons were killed in separate violent incidents in the last 24 hours. The Davao City fatalities included a suspected Masiao [local gambling game] financier, two security guards, two militiamen, a couple, and a peanut vendor. In Banganga, Davao Oriental, 4 persons, including a 4-year-old girl and a militiaman, were killed while an army soldier and 2 civilians were wounded when about 100 NPA rebels raided an army-civilian home defense force detachment last Friday.

The driver of Member of Parliament Romonito Durano, III, a policeman, and a security guard were also killed in violent incidents in Davao City, in Cebu.

CSO: 5600/4332

PHILIPPINES

GUNMEN KILL CITY POLICE CHIEF ON 21 MAY

HK231634 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 23 May 85 p 8

[By D. Ellamil and Owen Masaganda]

[Text] San Pablo City—The unidentified men shot dead the police chief of this city in front of his house Tuesday night.

Col Everlino Nartatez, Laguna Constabulary chief, said Lt Col Rodelio Dionglay was with some neighbors at 6:30 p.m. in front of his house in Bagong Pook when two young men came and shot him.

Dionglay died of six bullet wounds in the body, police said.

Witnesses told Col Nartatez that the suspects were 25 to 30 years old.

Maj Isidro Malilay, assistant city police chief, was named by Col Nartatez as officer-in-charge of the San Pablo police.

Dionglay was previously assigned with the Laguna PC [Philippine Constabulary] headquarters in Sta Cruz as administrative officer.

Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos, acting armed forces chief of staff, ordered yesterday an investigation on the reported near gun duel between two police colonels in Caloocan City the other day.

Ramos, who is also director-general of the Integrated National Police, issued the order to Gen Hermilo Ahorro, INP [Integrated National Police] deputy director general.

The feud between Col Benjamin Manlapig, Caloocan police station commander, and Lt Col Federico Ruiz reportedly arose from a memorandum issued by Ruiz directing Manlapig to clear all official acts to him.

The near gun duel of the two police officials took place after a meeting at the city mayor's office last Monday.

CSO: 5600/4332

SINGAPORE

# VOMD REVIEWS RISE, RULE OF LEE KUAN YEW

BK261230 (Clandestine) Voice of Malaysian Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 23 May 85

["Special editorial" by (Chen Ming): "Before and After Lee Kuan Yew Became Singapore Prime Minister"]

[Text] On the eve of the general election in December last year, the Lee Kuan Yew regime held the so-called National Exhibition marking the 25th anniversary of its government with an expenditure of 18 million ringgit. The exhibition removed and maliciously discredited the good deeds of the patriotic and anticolonialist forces in Singapore in the 1950's, whose actions had advanced the wheel of history.

This editorial will expose several facts for our country's younger generation, especially those who grow up under Lee Kuan Yew's rule.

## 1. The background of the establishment of the People's Action Party [PAP]:

As soon as World War II ended, the British imperialists reestablished their rule in Malaya by setting up a military administration in September 1945. In the economic field, they increased their plunder of our country's natural resources, such as rubber, tin ore, and others; in the political field, they implemented their constitutional conspiracy and continued their divide-and-conquer strategy to separate Singapore from Malaya. The British imperialists' oppression of workers and peasants who stood up to demand improvement of living conditions and democratic rights, as well as their constitutional conspiracy, was strongly condemned and opposed by people of all nationalities in our country.

In June 1948, the ruling British colonialist declared a state of emergency throughout Malaya and enacted the so-called emergency laws. They arrested members of the Communist Party and anticolonialist patriots and banned all progressive political parties, trade unions, and mass organizations that supported the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM]. By mobilizing a great number of soldiers and policemen, they fiercely attacked the patriotic and democratic forces, with the CPM as their nucleus, and forced our country's people to fight. At that time, an atmosphere of white terror prevailed throughout Malaya, while the opening movement of mass organizations in Singapore was at a low ebb.

In the early 1950's, amidst an atmosphere of a total anti-British national liberation war, the Singapore People Anti-British League, an underground organization led by the CPM, was thriving and making steady progress because it managed to recruit a great number of intelligent people from the working class and students as its cadres. The British imperialists were then facing fierce pressure from the Malayan people, including the Singaporeans, who waged a struggle for independence from the grip of colonialism. The CPM-led anti-British national liberation war shook the roots of the British imperialists' power in our country so that they had to change the tactics of their administration. While on the one hand they began to groom their agents in the Malayan peninsula to enable them to assume government posts, on the other hand they wanted to stage a farcical election of a legislative assembly in Singapore, but this election was greeted with a cold reception by the Singapore people.

In February 1954, the British Government announced a report prepared by a commission led by Sir George Rendel aimed at studying a constitution for Singapore. The commission reached a conclusion that the Singapore people would hold a general election to elect a legislative assembly in April 1955. This conclusion was based on the recommendations made in the report prepared by the so-called Rendel Commission. The Rendel Constitution stipulated that the so-called people-elected self-government in Singapore consist of six ministers elected by the people and another three ministers appointed by the British governor, who would still be in charge of domestic, diplomatic, financial, and defense affairs. The people-elected ministers in reality had to comply with the governor's order.

The PAP, with Lee Kuan Yew as secretary general, Lim Chin Siong as deputy secretary general, Tan Ching Chye as chairman, and Ong Eng Guan as treasurer, was officially established on 20 November 1954 following the announcement of the report prepared by the Rendel Commission in February of the same year. Several months before the PAP was founded, an incident broke out on 17 May during which students of Chinese secondary schools in Singapore expressed their opposition to the military conscription laws. The large-scale struggle waged by these students against their recruitment into the British Armed Forces touched off a new phase of mass movements, especially those of students, workers, and other groups of people. At that time, having obtained his law degree in Britain, Lee Kuan Yew returned to Singapore and worked as a lawyer. He pretended to be supporting the anticolonialist struggle by becoming a legal adviser to many trade unions, mass organizations, and Chinese secondary school student unions in Singapore. By so doing, he gained the confidence of the progressive and anticolonialist students and workers. At that time, Lee Kuan Yew did not issue anticommunist statements.

Few people were aware of the fact that during his study in Britain, Lee Kuan Yew maintained close ties with several British Labor Party members of parliament who were influential in the affairs of colonial lands. Therefore, through his association with progressive Chinese school students in Singapore, it was not difficult for him to obtain assistance from the CPM underground organization in his efforts to establish a legal political party anticolonialist in character. The young CPM cadres and sympathizers and a number of the then University of Malaya's Socialist Club members gave him their full support.



A gathering on the establishment of the PAP was held at the Victoria Assembly. Among prestigious guests sitting in the front row were prominent figures Sir Tan Cheng Lock and Tengku Abdul Rahman from the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] and the United Malays National Organization [UMNO], respectively. At that time, no one observed the objectives of the presence of two confidants of the British colonial authorities at the gathering.

2. Before and after the elections under the Rendel Constitution: Less than half a year after the PAP was established, the British colonial authorities held legislative assembly elections under the Rendel Constitution in Singapore. The assembly consisted of 27 members of parliament elected by the people and 3 members appointed by the government. After the PAP was established, the CPM underground organization mobilized the local masses physically, financially, and so on to assist Lee Kuan Yew in establishing the PAP's first branch in Tanjong Pagar.

During elections under the Rendel Constitution, anticolonialist progressive forces strongly helped Lee Kuan Yew to hold mass rallies, street lectures, and campaigns and accompanied Lee Kuan Yew to visit voters from house to house. At that time, Lee Kuan Yew's opponents bribed local secret societies to seek an opportunity to attack PAP Secretary General Ong Pang Bonn. The CPM underground organization precisely and quickly prevented the secret societies from taking action and even advised them to support Lee Kuan Yew.

Lee Kuan Yew could not speak Chinese at all. On top of that, he could not communicate with the lower social strata. He merely depended on support from members of the lower social strata mobilized by the CPM underground organization. Within or outside mass rallies, Lee never said anything about the wrongness of the armed revolutionary struggle launched by the CPM. The British colonial authorities and the labor front charged that the struggle of Chinese school students against reforms in the Chinese school system was exploited by the Communist Party. Lee Kuan Yew had never accepted this charge. At that time, he was not courageous enough to state openly that the PAP practices noncommunist socialism.

The results of the elections under the Rendel Constitution were: The Labor Front led by David Marshall won 10 seats. The Progressive Party led by C. C. Tan obtained four seats. The PAP gained three seats. The alliance of the UMNO and the MCA got three seats, as did independent candidates. A coalition government was later formed by the Labor Front and the alliance of the UMNO and the MCA. David Marshall was appointed chief minister. Three PAP candidates--Lee Kuan Yew, Lim Chin Siong, and Goh Chew Chua--won their seats, but Devan Nair lost.

From the elections under the Rendel Constitution to legislative assembly elections for Singapore self-rule on 30 May 1959, the open mass struggle of the Singapore people for better life, democratic rights, and independence and against colonialism continued to proceed despite continued iron-hand suppression by the British imperialists. In March 1956, motivated by the unyielding mass struggle, David Marshall led a delegation of Singapore political parties to London for talks with the British Government on independence. The talks

failed. David Marshall resigned on 7 June. His colleague, Lim Yew Hock, was appointed second chief minister.

Student, labor, and other mass movements defending the immediate interests of the people closely coordinated their actions and helped one another to achieve common objectives against colonialism. The people's political consciousness greatly startled the British imperialists. From September 1956 to February 1957, the British colonial authorities successively banned the Singapore Chinese Secondary School Students' Union, the Chinese School Parents and Students' Friendship Association, the Industrial Workers' Union, the Chinese Elementary School Teachers' Friendship Association, the Singapore Peasants' Association, and other organizations. They arrested a number of progressive leaders of the labor, student, teacher, and journalist movements. Of the more than 650 persons arrested under the Public Security Act, over 100 were exiled. However, elections for the Singapore City Council in December 1957 under the recommendation of a report on the Rendel Constitution immediately gave an impetus to the legal mass struggle. The Singapore City Council was merely a public corporation responsible for public health, issuing licenses for vehicles and hawkers, fire service, water supply, and electricity in the city. The PAP won a majority of seats in the city council with support from the extremely energetic broad masses opposed to colonialism and corruption in the administration of the city council. PAP Treasurer Ong Eng Guan was appointed Singapore mayor. At that time, Lee Kuan Yew openly said that the PAP is a noncommunist party. Nonetheless, Lee Kuan Yew was not courageous enough to agree with Lim Yew Hock's charge that labor strikes for wage increases would lead to foreign capital being withdrawn. He continued to pretend to be an anticolonialist.

At that time, Chew Swee Khoo, education minister in the Lim Yew Hock government, received a 500,000 ringgit political bribe from the CIA. Lee Kuan Yew revealed the scandal in February 1959 under a secret agreement with the British colonial authorities. With this, he again made an anti-U.S. imperialist outcry. The ordinary people misinterpreted this reason and Lim Chin Siong's consistent stand and statements criticizing the British colonial authorities as reflecting Lee Kuan Yew's. Thus, Lee Kuan Yew's real personality as an anticommunist had so far not been revealed. Young members of the CPM underground organization continued to mobilize the broad masses to support the PAP to the point that the party achieved an absolute victory in elections for the Singapore Legislative Assembly, paving the way for self-government in 1959. Lee Kuan Yew later became prime minister of the self-governing Singapore.

### 3. Lee Kuan Yew's tactics prior to coming to power.

Outsiders could not guess well whether Lee Kuan Yew's political debt was encouraged by members of parliament from the British Labor Party in touch with him when he continued his studies in Britain. However, it is almost certain that the British colonial authorities knew the lawyer, who had obtained his diploma with the best marks from Cambridge University. The British imperialists hastily looked for and raised agents to preserve their huge interests when they faced a political crisis in Malaya, including Singapore. From the very beginning, Lee Kuan Yew took this golden opportunity and laboriously



convinced the British that he was the best person to be reckoned with. In fact, the British colonial authorities also let figures like Lee Kuan Yew trained in London become prominent in the political scene to test their anti-communist capability and to preserve British imperial interests.

When lawyer Lee Kuan Yew became a legal adviser for many trade unions in Singapore, he deliberately disallowed large-membership trade unions in important sectors on which multiracial workers relied to become a forum for the Communist Party to create political consciousness among the workers. These included the Singapore (Train) Workers' Federation, the Port Employees' Trade Union, the Military Port Workers' Federation, and the Postal and Telecommunication Workers' Federation. Most of the energetic elements and leaders of these trade unions considered supportive of the CPM had been eliminated by the British colonial authorities through imprisonment, exile, and other methods after the state of emergency was declared throughout Malaya in June 1948. The British colonial authorities had from the very beginning injected so-called labor leaders sympathetic to Lim Yew Hock and his partners into trade unions in the service department of the Singapore City Council and the Army Civil Personnel Federation so as to control them. At that time, those picked by Lee Kuan Yew as executive members of the multiracial trade unions in important sectors were mostly English-educated PAP members whom he trusted. It was impossible for Lee Kuan Yew to smoothly become a legal adviser for these trade unions without encouragement and approval from the British colonial authorities. In fact, Lee Kuan Yew once stated that it was difficult for Chinese-educated procommunist elements such as Lim Chin Siong and (Hon Swee Sian) to enter multiracial trade unions in important sectors.

Lee Kuan Yew, who is now 61 years old, likes praising his struggle with the communists at that time. Speaking to second-generation leaders of the PAP, he does not tell them about the fact that the PAP managed to defeat all anti-communist political parties in the 1959 elections and come to power exclusively thanks to the energetic support given by the CPM underground organization in various fields. He does not tell that it was the comprehensive struggle launched by the CPM firmly supported by the workers, peasants, students, and intelligentsia to end colonialism that forced the British imperialists to gradually renounce their direct colonial rule. Nor does Lee Kuan Yew tell his successors about his treacherous and cunning methods and tactics at that time in which he was given trust and coordination from the British imperialists in addition to cooperating with the CPM and patriotic progressive figures supporting the Communist Party.

Very few Singaporeans of over 45 years do not know that Lee Kuan Yew's greatest asset for prominence in the political arena was the warm support from Broad Chinese secondary school students and anticolonialist progressive trade unions. A wave of struggles by Singapore Chinese secondary school students against the enslaving colonial education and progressive trade unions to create consciousness among and unite the workers by defending the immediate interests of the workers in the 1950's paved the way for Lee Kuan Yew to come to power.

However, after assuming the premiership, not only did he refuse to acknowledge the fact that he had usurped the fruits of the Singapore people's victory

colonialism, but he also slandered the struggle against colonialism. This kind of thing is the shameless behaviour of a traitor who bites the hand of one who feeds him.

Those who study closely the PAP during its infancy will never forget Lee Kuan Yew's actions in winning the confidence of the British imperialists. First, he submitted a list of PAP members to the Police Special Branch for scrutiny. Those who were suspected of associating with the CPM underground noncommunist socialism, or were former cadres of the Chinese Secondary School Student Union and progressive trade unions were not allowed to become PAP cadres or executive members of PAP branches, let alone candidates for legislative assembly elections.

Second, he allowed people like Goh Keng Swie to become members of the board to formulate the PAP policies, because he was highly respected by the ruling British colonialists. Goh Keng Swie once assumed the post of a senior officer of the Social Welfare Ministry as well as economic adviser of the Lim Yew Hock government after he gained his medical degree in Britain. He was also a strategist of the Socialist International, the task of which was to oppose communism.

Following the arrests of labor movement leaders such as Devan Nair, Lim Chin Siong, (Hon Swee Sian), (Wu Howe), (James Woodcheery), (Tan Sew Toch), and others during the Lim Yew Hock government, the ruling British colonialists not only allowed Lee Kuan Yew to visit them as a lawyer, but also let Goh Keng Swie go to the detention centers and advise them to renounce their political convictions and force some of them to issue statements criticizing the revolutionary armed struggle waged by the CPM. Like the British colonialists, Lee Kuan Yew and Goh Keng Swie always suspected anticolonialist mass organization leaders as people who supported the CPM.

In short, Lee Kuan Yew secretly did his best to impress on the British colonialists that he was a staunch opponent of communism and that the PAP would never allow its members to have sympathy for the struggle and ideology of the CPM. When he no longer needed the grass roots support of the Chinese people and was able to form the first self-government in Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew openly jilted his supporters. He was quite willing to see the ruling colonialists help him purge the PAP. He believed it was wiser for him to let the British colonialists purge the PAP rather than rudely banning it. As such, Lee Kuan Yew outsmarted both David Marshall and Lim Yew Hock on the eve of the 1959 general election because he managed to gain the full confidence of the last British governor in Singapore. He also received the assistance of the police special branch in detecting anticolonialist elements in the party.

During the general election for a legislative assembly held in Singapore on 30 May 1959, the PAP won 43 of the 51 seats and Lee Kuan Yew became the Singapore prime minister. Except Lim Chin Siong, one of the leading labor leaders released by the colonial government, most progressive organization stalwarts arrested under the Public Security Act continued to be detained, some were exiled.

#### 4. Lee Kuan Yew's tactics after becoming prime minister.

As soon as he assumed the premiership of the self-rule government, Lee Kuan Yew converted the civil service into his main pillar. With the assistance of the earlier government personnel, such as Goh Keng Swie and [name indistinct], and on the approval of the ruling British colonialists, a handful of civil servants during the Lim Yew Hock government who despised or were hostile to Lee Kuan Yew were quickly ousted from their posts. He established a political indoctrination center for civil servants with George Thompson, a former chief of the earlier government's public relations agency, as its chairman. The objectives of the indoctrination center were to remove civil servants' doubts about his regime as well as to change their style and approach in serving the public, which was to become aware that Lee Kuan Yew was an anticommunist leader who continued the British administration tradition.

At that time, Lee Kuan Yew also focussed his attention on how to win the hearts of the wealthy middle class people who disliked communism and the middle class masses whose understanding of communism was still unclear. He believed that if he succeeded in this area, he would no longer need the support of the working class people who resolutely supported the CPM.

Having been in power this long Lee Kuan Yew continues to make efforts to prevent the CPM from reestablishing its influence in Singapore. To achieve this end, he has carried out a series of measures highly appreciated by the British colonialists. To contain the labor movement, he used his velvet gloves to make the released trade union leader accept the post of political secretary of a minister to ensure his separation from the masses. Besides, he also planned to enact legislation transferring the leadership of progressive and anticolonialist trade unions into his confidants' hands. In the education field, he installed anticommunist lecturers and teachers to assume important posts by increasing their salaries. Some of the teachers especially recruited from Taiwan by the Lim Yew Hock government to assume political tasks against the movement of the Chinese secondary school students were retained in their posts. Lee Kuan Yew was hostile to the Nanyang University, which was a university managed by the people and he strongly refused to let its progressive graduates work in the education field. Lee Kuan Yew established people's associations with a view to opposing progressive people's organizations. At that time, he was waiting for a signal and opportunity to abandon the progressive masses.

Actually, the Singapore government machinery continues to function in a similar manner to when the British colonialists were still in power—it is not that Lee Kuan Yew has a special ability to run the country.

CSO: 4213/239

THAILAND

COLUMNIST ON KISSINGER; FAULTS U.S. IN VIETNAM WAR

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 3 May 85 p 3

[Good Morning column by Mangkon Halep: "Stop Getting Involved With Them"]

[Text] Mr Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, became very angry 2 days ago. Mr Kissinger was once an important statesman and so when he becomes angry it is reported by the press. He became upset because Americans held celebrations on 30 April to mark the end of the Vietnam War 10 years ago.

South Vietnam, which was backed by the United States, lost the war, its independence and everything else to North Vietnam, which was supported by the Soviet Union, on 30 April 1975. Mr Kissinger does not understand why Americans have to commemorate this shameful defeat in the Vietnam War 10 years ago. He asked, why should we celebrate the victory of our former enemy?

Kissinger feels that the publicity given by American television to North Vietnam's seizure of Saigon 10 years ago just adds to the shame of the United States. American television networks spent \$3 million to broadcast these programs. They interviewed various Vietnamese. The Vietnamese who managed to flee Vietnam thanked the U.S. government on these programs. Kissinger feels that this is very shameful.

Concerning the fact that South Vietnam lost the war and its independence 10 years ago, according to a book on this matter by Air Vice Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, there are three important reasons for this:

1. Powerful [Vietnamese] politicians were corrupt and piled up profits for themselves and their friends.
2. Senior military officers competed with each other for power.
3. The government allowed the United States to play too great a role in the country.

Because of these three things, South Vietnam disappeared from the face of the earth.

As for the role played by the United States in the Vietnam War, Mr William Fulbright, the [former] chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that the "United States tried to bend the facts to suit policy. This was a great mistake during the war. And we are doing the same thing now with the entire country."

An old wound of the United States is that tens of thousands of young American soldiers were killed or lost in Vietnam. Finally, the American people came to despise their government for getting them involved in another country's affairs without the support of the people.

Any government that involves the country in a war in another country is leading the people of that country to "wrack and ruin." I have brought up the matter of Mr Kissinger becoming angry in order to warn people that if politicians are greedy, if there are conflicts among senior military officers, if the United States is allowed to interfere with the country's policies and if the country involves itself in a war in another country, the country will go to wrack and ruin. Ten years from now, we don't want some Thai to have to get angry like Mr Kissinger.

11943

CSO: 4207/208



THAILAND

COLUMNIST ON U.S.-NICARAGUA DISPUTE

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 3 May 85 p 2

[Window on the World column by Plat Lut: "The United States and Nicaragua"]

[Text] Things have become very tense. When the Soviet Union made a satellite of Castro's Cuba, the United States was shocked. The Soviet Union built a base on that island in the middle of the Caribbean Sea just a short distance from Miami Beach.

The Soviet Union sent missiles to install them in Cuba. The United States saw that as a bad sign. That was when John F. Kennedy, the 35th president of the United States, gave Moscow an ultimatum, telling it to turn its ships around or otherwise there would be a major war. The people of the world were very frightened. But fortunately, the situation did not reach that point since the Soviet Union backed down.

Now, the communists have again bared their claws and seized another country, Nicaragua. The leftist Sandinista government is pro-Soviet. Thus, the United States is worried again. Nicaragua is an operations center for the spread of the "disease of communism," which is more frightening than "AIDS."

The Soviet Union has built an airbase there that can easily accommodate large combat aircraft. The KGB intelligence network is ready to gather intelligence throughout Latin America.

Recently, Nicaragua's communist president, Daniel Ortega, flew to Moscow to sign a treaty of economic cooperation with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader. Ortega wants the Soviet Union to help relieve the great economic pressure that the United States has applied during the past 2 years. The United States government is trying to give aid to the right-wing Nicaraguan rebels. Reagan asked for authorization to give the rebels \$14 million, but Congress refused. Yes, Nicaragua is like a case of "super AIDS" for Ronald Reagan.

11943

CSO: 4207/208

THAILAND

ACADEMIC: RTG INDOCHINA POLICY DRIVEN BY PRC, U.S.

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 4 May 85 p 5

[Article by Chanwit Kasetsiri, Thammasat University: "War and Peace In Indochina"]

[Excerpts] It is almost unbelievable that 10 years have passed since the long war between the United States and the communists in Indochina came to an end in April 1975.

That phase of the war ended. But the war still goes on for Indochina and Thailand. There are approximately 200,000 refugees living along the Thai-Cambodian border. The sound of guns being fired can still be heard every day. It seems that achieving the peace dreamed of by people is much more difficult than waging war.

That phase of the war ended with the communists scoring a victory in Indochina. But the domino theory proved false. The communists in the ASEAN countries (with the exception of the Philippines) are now weaker than they have ever been. The forces of the Communist Party of Thailand have been reduced to only a few hundred men. The "from the jungle to the cities" movement has been so strong during the past 4-5 years that some generals in the Thai army feel confident that the anti-communist war is almost over.

Certainly, the danger from this war still exists for Thailand since Vietnamese troops are still fighting in Cambodia. It takes only 4-5 hours to drive to Bangkok from the Cambodian border.

Even though the Vietnamese minister of defense recently told the Indonesian minister of foreign affairs that Vietnamese forces will not attack Thailand, until an agreement is reached on the Cambodian problem, the Indochina War will continue for the Thai people.

The old phase of the war ended with political uncertainty. The Free World and the Communist World seem to be meaningless terms now that China and the Soviet Union are involved in a serious conflict and the United States and China are friends. And in Thailand, if a leader or government official has not visited China, he loses face.

The Indochina War is an international political play with many acts. We are now in the third act, which is a war among Asians. The three great powers, that is, the United States, the Soviet Union and China, are helping the local people fight each other.

This act began in 1978-1979 when Vietnam invaded Cambodia, toppled the Khmer Rouge government and installed the Heng Samrin government in its place. This act has been going on for 7 years now. No one can predict when it will end.

At the level of our region, the important key is Cambodia. The choice facing the Cambodian people is the Sihanouk-Khmer Rouge-Son Sann coalition government on one hand, which is supported by the United States, China and Thailand, and the Heng Samrin government on the other, which is supported by the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

A long time ago, Prince Sihanouk was the choice of the Cambodian people. He was the king, and he was viewed as a liberator and revolutionary. Thus, when he joined with the Khmer Rouge, the Khmer communists were able to seize Phnom Penh from Lon Nol quite easily.

But in only 3 years (1975-1978), the Khmer Rouge devastated Cambodian society. The backward and harsh policies of the communists caused the worst "dark age" in the history of Cambodia. Millions of Cambodians were killed. Pictures of piles of bones appeared throughout the world. It was like the Nazi persecution of the Jews in the Second World War.

Prince Sihanouk is the leader in name only. The Khmer Rouge is like a terrible demon. Son Sann is just an inefficient leader. Thus, many Cambodians have turned to Heng Samrin even though they know that he is controlled by Vietnam.

Heng Samrin gained power because of the failures and the barbarity of the Khmer Rouge and because he had the support of Vietnamese forces. It is said that if Vietnam withdrew its forces, Heng Samrin would be toppled immediately.

Thus, the present phase of the war may depend on estimates about the war game, with victory going to the side with greater patience.

We know that Thailand sides with the United States and China and that we are supporting the weak coalition government in the hope that Vietnam will finally withdraw its forces and allow the Cambodians to reach an agreement among themselves. In this war, each side is waging a limited war with limited objectives just as the United States did in the second act [in Vietnam].



Since this is the case, how will the war turn out? On one hand, the Khmer coalition government is very weak. It has managed to survive because of the support given by the United States, China and Thailand. On the other hand, Heng Samrin is weak, too. He has managed to survive because of the support given by Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

In international politics, nothing is certain. An enemy may easily become a friend. Examples of this are China and Thailand and China and the United States. And friends may become enemies. Examples of this are the Soviet Union and China and Vietnam and China.

Having an efficient foreign policy means being able to predict what will happen on a regional basis. The foreign policy of a small country such as Thailand should have the interests of the country as its goal. As for ideals, it should be possible to take a neutral position and not side with anyone.

Recently, Thailand's foreign policy has failed to predict the winner. We have "bet on the wrong horses," that is, France and the United States in the first two acts. Fortunately, the international situation has changed and we have rather capable leaders to help change the situation.

Just think what the situation would be like for Thailand if the Soviet Union, China and Vietnam had remained united after the United States, which Thailand backed, lost the war in Vietnam. Think about what things would be like if there had been no student movement after the events of 14 October 1973 to call on the government to change its foreign policy and reduce the tension by establishing relations with China. This resulted in China reducing the aid given to the communists in Thailand during the Khukrit and Kriangsak administrations. Think how many domestic problems Thailand would be facing.

The past should be a lesson to us. But people do not pay much attention to history. It seems easier for people to wage war than to achieve peace.

11943

CSO: 4207/208

THAILAND

U.S.-ITALY BLAMED FOR TRADE BARRIERS

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 4 May 85 p 5

[Article: "In the Future, There Will Be No Thai Trade; Other Countries Are Cooperating to Put Up Barriers"]

[Text] Thai goods worth billions of baht are being prevented from entering other countries. The United States is the worst. It has set tax barriers and quotas. Items that will experience great problems are canned food products, of which Thailand plans to export more than 8 billion baht worth. Support is being given to exporters to help them improve production in line with the conditions. Ways to retaliate are being sought.

A report from the Minister of Commerce has informed MATICHON about the trade barrier problem. Other countries are trying to put up trade barriers to prevent goods from other countries from entering the country because of the present worldwide economic recession. This has caused great problems for exporting countries, including Thailand. Because of this, countries that have a trade deficit cannot solve this problem since they cannot export goods based on the targets. They have had to become much stricter about reducing imports from abroad.

The report stated that the United States is the country with the largest trade deficit in the world. Thus, the United States is imposing strong barriers to block the import of foreign goods. This is affecting those countries that export goods to the United States, including Thailand, which has been affected more than other countries. This is because the United States promulgated a law to block imports before an international agreement on trade and customs duties could be reached. Thus, it can effectively block foreign goods from entering the country. Thailand is one of the countries that exports large quantities of goods to the United States.

"The goods that have been seriously affected are textiles. The United States has charged that the Thai government is providing financial and tax support and that it has reduced utility charges and given packing credits to the exporters. This has reduced their costs and enabled them to win such a large share of the U.S. market that U.S. producers

are experiencing problems. U.S. producers complain that Thailand has caused them to suffer losses. Thus, the U.S. government has proposed raising the tax on Thai textiles to get Thailand to stop providing support. But this has not satisfied U.S. producers, who say that they will file more lawsuits," said a news source.

The news report also stated that Thailand exports about 2 billion baht worth of textiles a year. The European Economic Community has limited imports of Thai textiles by setting quotas and collecting a special tax. Another export is canned tuna. The United States is blocking the import of this item, too, since the U.S. Congress has raised the tax from 12 percent to 35 percent. Thailand exports a billion baht worth of this item.

The news report stated that another item that is experiencing problems is steel pipe. The value of exports is approximately 7.2 million baht. Thailand and the United States are now holding talks on this. There are several other, less important, items that the United States will not allow in or if it does, it slows things down so much that losses occur.

The report stated that Italy, citing public health reasons and the cleanliness of seafood goods, has prohibited Thailand from exporting oysters, shrimp, crab or tuna to Italy. The value of such exports is approximately 2.4 million baht a year. Australia charged that Thailand supports the steel pipe industry. But a court ruled in Thailand's favor and so the tax has not been increased.

"As for other goods, besides the fact that taxes have been increased, import quotas have also been set for such goods as cassava, sugar and coffee. Another distressing problem concerns goods such as canned food, canned fruit and canned seafood. Thailand's export target for such items is 8 billion baht. Another item is non-leather shoes," said the news source. He also said that Japan, too, is blocking the import of Thai goods, particularly boneless chicken. For the same types of goods, Japan collects a higher tax on the goods imported from Thailand than it does on those imported from the United States. This is not fair.

Concerning this problem, a senior official in the Department of Foreign Trade said that such barriers to Thailand's important export goods are very worrisome. Thailand will have to find ways to retaliate. Also, Thai exporters will have to adjust production in line with the barriers set by each country in order to avoid losses. The Minister of Commerce must have a unit to find ways to retaliate when [our goods] are blocked. There must be close cooperation between exporters and government officials. We must set tax barriers in retaliation and encourage Thais to use more Thai products.

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CSO: 4207/208

THAILAND

LAO ARRESTED WITH WEAPONS IN UBON

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 3 May 85 p 3

[Article "Weapons Seized"]

[Text] Police Maj Thin Saenphanit, the inspector at the Ubon Ratchathani provincial police station in Khammarat District, received a report from Police Master Sergeant Woraphong Ubkaso, the head of the police protection unit in Ban Lat Yakha, Na Waeng Subdistrict, Khammarat District, Ubon Ratchathani Province, stating that three men had been spotted rowing a boat along the Mekong River. They had docked near Tham Hin on the Thai side about 2 km from Ban Lat Yakha. All three men were armed. All three men hid in the Tham Hin area. After he received this report, Police Maj Thin Saenphanit and a force of policemen and Regional Security Volunteers from the Ban Lat Yakha protection unit went and surrounded this area. They shouted to the three men to surrender. Two men came out with their hands up. They were identified as Mr Thoun Chindawong, age 24, and Mr Tip Bounta, age 20. These two men were Lao from Ban Nong Doen in Song Don District, Trawan Province, Laos. They were searched, but nothing was found. However, they looked suspicious and so they were detained. Another team of officials searched the Tham Hin area and found one AK rifle, No M1190040, one ammunition clip and 28 rounds of ammunition. They also found one M16, No B5688, one ammunition clip and 12 rounds of ammunition. The officials turned the two Lao and the weapons over to Police Cpt Chatchawan Thepphawong, the officer on duty, for further handling of the case. The third man managed to escape in the night. Police identified him as Mr Lieng, surname unknown, who lives in Ban Lat Yakha. Police are searching for him.

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BRIEFS

ASEAN ANTI-CRIME COOPERATION--Mr Sanan Wongphuaphan, the director-general of the Office of Policy and Planning, Ministry of Interior, stated that the Office of Policy and Planning has asked other ASEAN countries, that is, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines, to cooperate by furnishing crime-control data for the period 1974-1984 to the Office of Policy and Planning. The crime problem affects the safety of the lives and property of the people. To solve this problem, broad studies must be conducted. In developing crime-control policies, if studies are made to compare the situation in neighboring countries, where the economic, social and political situation is similar to that in Thailand, better results will be achieved. Mr Sanan said that besides asking the other ASEAN countries to provide crime-control data in order to compare these data with Thailand's data, the Office of Policy and Planning will cooperate with the Police Department's Research and Planning Division in compiling data and preparing yearly reports on the crime situation. These will provide a data base on crime in the country. These data can be exchanged with ASEAN and other countries for use in making comparative studies on crime control in this region. [Text] [Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 6 May 85 pp 3, 2]11943

CSO: 4207/208

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON CAMBODIANS' NONCOOPERATION WITH SRV

BK201147 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
19 May 85

[Station commentary: "No Cambodian Is Willing To Kill Another Cambodian To Serve the War of Aggression and Race Exterminators of the Vietnamese Enemy"]

[Text] Before sending troops to invade and occupy Cambodia, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors had hoped that they would be able to set up a puppet army in Cambodia and use it to serve their war of aggression and race extermination in the country. According to this strategy, following their occupation of Cambodia, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors would implement a policy of drafting Cambodians to serve their war of aggression in the country through all means, using savage and barbarous tactics: flattery, cheating, threats, round-ups of people in villages and markets, while these people are working or traveling. Through this savage and barbarous strategy, each year the Vietnamese enemy rounds up tens of thousands of Cambodians. In sum, hundreds of thousands of Cambodians have so far been drafted and forced to serve the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia as soldiers, militiamen and other agents.

However, despite being forced to serve the Vietnamese, no Cambodian has been willing to serve the Vietnamese through killing his own compatriot and massacring his race and nation. Each year, these Cambodian soldiers and militiamen desert the Vietnamese to join our national army and guerrillas or flee home by the tens of thousands. They have also united and revolted, killing many Vietnamese aggressors.

As a matter of fact, during this 7th dry season, 18,300 Cambodian soldiers and militiamen have fled to join our Cambodian national army and guerrillas, fled home, or united in their protest, killing 1,375 Vietnamese enemy soldiers. As for other Cambodian agents forced to serve the Vietnamese, no one was willing to do so; they have united with a multitude of Cambodians to oppose the Vietnamese war of aggression and race extermination and have provided assistance to our national army and guerrillas to vigorously fight against the Vietnamese aggressors everywhere.

This is why over the past more than 6 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have failed to set up a puppet administration in Cambodia. They have failed



to set up a political, military, or any other kind of administration. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors still have to wage their war of aggression and race extermination in Cambodia themselves. Each year, the Le Duan Vietnamese have to send between 50 and 60,000 reinforcement troops to Cambodia. As for the Cambodian administration set up by the Vietnamese, it has been repeatedly reshuffled and reorganized. In short, the Vietnamese replace the old staff they no longer trust with a new one. However, none of these people are willing to serve the Vietnamese. These people still oppose the Vietnamese and cooperate with our national army and guerrillas to constantly fight back against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. The Vietnamese no longer trust any Cambodian. All levels of the Vietnamese-installed state authorities in Cambodia, from village and commune levels to the top, have been replaced by Vietnamese nationals by the Le Duan clique. Why do Cambodians refuse to serve the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and unite in a resolute struggle against them?

1. The painful history of Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory now part of southern Vietnam] is still painfully remembered by every Cambodian. All of us are determined not to allow our present Cambodian territory to become a second Kampuchea Kraom. Our rich Kampuchea Kraom--its territory, people, and resources--was completely annexed by Vietnam. It has already become Vietnamese territory.

2. All of us realize that during their war of aggression over the past more than 6 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have exterminated our Cambodian people through all kinds of criminal and savage means. More than 2.5 million of our people have perished in a most tragic manner. Those who survive have been mistreated, arrested, imprisoned, or forced to clear forests and build fences and barracks for the Vietnamese in isolated hilly and forested areas. Many of them have painfully died due to sickness. Some women were criminally and most savagely raped by the Vietnamese.

It is because of these criminal ambitions to annex Cambodia and the most savage and barbarous acts of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors that no Cambodian is willing to serve them. Those who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese and posted in specific positions still refuse to serve the Vietnamese. They have revolted against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and deserted them in successive groups. For example, on 2, 3, and 8 March 1985, 66 Cambodian soldiers posted at Trapaeng Samu, Sak Buon, and Kaoh Sla positions in Chhuk District, Kampot Province, fled home on 10 May, Cambodian soldiers posted in Battambang provincial seat mutinied, killing 20 and wounding a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers. On 6 May, Cambodian soldiers in Preah Rumkel in Thalaba [word indistinct] District, Preah Vihear Province, killed three Vietnamese soldiers and fled home.

Therefore, no Cambodian is willing to serve the Vietnamese aggressors to exterminate his own nation and race. Every Cambodian is determined to continue the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in every form and more vigorously until they are chased from our Cambodian territory and beloved fatherland. We firmly believe that as long as we continue to unite and struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors actively and vigorously as we are doing now, we certainly will be able to safeguard our nation and race and we certainly will be able to liberate our fatherland from the grips of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and arch exterminators.



COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

**VOMADK SAYS FOUR VILLAGES 'LIBERATED'**—On 15 May, our forces launched a sweeping operation against the Vietnamese soldiers along the bank of Sangka River from O Sralau to Chhauteal Village. After fighting for 30 minutes, we killed three Vietnamese soldiers and wounded three others. We destroyed some war material and liberated four villages, namely, O Sralau, Kompong Chamlang, Thmat Pong, and Chhauteal. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 May 85 BK]

**TOWN, 8 BATTAMBANG VILLAGES 'LIBERATED'**—On the night of 15 May, our forces attacked the Vietnamese soldiers at Kbal Khmaoch Township northwest of Battambang Town near Route 5. After 15 minutes of fighting, we totally liberated this township. We killed three Vietnamese soldiers and wounded five others. We destroyed 5 weapons, a commune office, 3 barracks, 6 motorcycles, and a warehouse containing 10 sacks of rice and paddy. We liberated eight villages, namely, Pham Hai San, Thmei, Rung, Svay Chrum, Anlung Run, Prey Thmei, Popel Khe, and Kruos. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 May 85 BK]

**SRV BOMBING KILLS 7 VILLAGERS**—On 3 May, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent three B-24 helicopters and two MIG's of the AN-26 [as heard] type to bomb and strafe Chong Thmal and Prek Phdau Villages adjacent to Roka Kaong Township in Muk Kampul District [Kandal Province], killing seven inhabitants, wounding eight others, and damaging many houses, property, and crops of the inhabitants. This clearly shows that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are using all means to massacre our people in a systematic manner in order to fulfill their plan of annexing our territory and exterminating our Cambodian race. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 May 85 BK]

**LIBERATION OF MOUNG-PURSAT VILLAGES REPORTED**—On 10 May, we swept the Vietnamese enemy aggressors from Krabau Village to Srah Mkak Village in O Ta Paong commune on the MOUNG-PURSAT battlefield, killing two Vietnamese soldiers and wounding another. We liberated three villages: Krabau, Sdok Thlok, and Srah Mkak. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 May 85 BK]

**VOMADK SAYS SRV IMPRESSING YOUTHS**—According to reports from south and central Vietnam, the Vietnamese authorities are continuing to impress

Vietnamese students and youths in the Central Highlands and South Vietnam's delta region, forcible trucking and shipping them to Cambodia. More than 2,000 of these new recruits have been sent to Sra Ambal and more than 3,000 to Kompong Chhnang, where they are being trained. This new force is being readied to be sent to fill the gaps in various divisions suffering losses during the past dry season. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 May 85]

**PHNUM SAMPEOU TOWNSHIP ATTACKED**—On 11 May, our National Army launched an attack on Phnum Sampeou township and a Vietnamese company position defending the township in Battambang Province. At the end of a 30-minute battle, we completely liberated this township. We killed three and wounded four Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed a company position and some war material; and liberated four villages: Phnum Sampeou, Krachap, Krapos, and Kdsong. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 15 May 85 BK]

CS0: 4212/75

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BOOK ON HISTORY OF VIETNAM PEOPLE'S ARMY REVIEWED

Hanoi THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI in Vietnamese Dec 84 pp 8-15

[Review of the book "Forty Years of Building the People's Armed Forces," Hanoi: Su That Publishing House, 1984, 160 pp]

[Text] Published to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army, the book is the result of a process of research and editing by a group of authors of the Vietnamese Military History Institute, including Lt. Gen. Hoang Phuong, Sen. Col. Nguyen Ngoc An, Sen. Col. Tran Buoi, Sen. Col. Hoang Dung, Sen. Col. Tran Tieu, and Maj. Ho An Dung, M.A. in Military Historical Science.

Viewed in a general way, with the presentation and scientific analysis of our Party's line and viewpoints regarding the building of the people's armed forces, the book has the aim of clarifying the scientific and revolutionary bases of that line. At the same time, by scientifically analyzing the course of the formation and struggle of the Vietnamese people's armed forces under the leadership of the Party it begins to recapitulate the experiences and isolate lessons of a law-like nature.

The book begins with:

Chapter I: The Role of the People's Armed Forces in the Vietnamese Revolution

In that chapter, the authors review the major features of Marxist-Leninist theory regarding class struggle, revolutionary violence, and the proletarian dictatorship. Then, recognizing the great contributions of Marx, Engels, and Lenin to the military theory treasury of the proletarian class, they state the following:

--"Deeply imbued with those theoretical viewpoints, immediately after it was founded our Party pointed out that the only path for our people was the path of armed struggle by the masses. "On the basis of the revolutionary situation and missions and on the form of struggle in each period, our Party pays all-out attention to building and developing the revolutionary forces. Our Party profoundly understands that revolutionary violence must be violence by the masses. It consists of two types of forces, military and political, and two types of struggle, military and political. The revolutionary armed forces are

a very important part of the actual revolutionary strength and are one of the factors deciding the victory of revolutionary struggle in our country. Those are indispensable forces in carrying out uprisings and revolutionary warfare and winning and keeping political power" (p 18). Therefore, armed forces must be a line of both building a worker-peasant army and arming the revolutionary masses. Our people's armed forces include main-force troops, local troops, militia, and self-defense forces which are formed into main-force troops and local troops in order to have "strong standing forces and extensive forces, forces that are balanced and complete, are closely bound to the people, and serve as masters of the localities and the entire nation" (p 20).

The actual situation of the revolution has demonstrated that our people's armed forces have played a very important role in all periods of revolutionary struggle. For example, before we gained political power they were forces which defended the Party and defended the mass revolution against the fierce terror of the enemy. During the armed uprising period they were assault forces which served as the hard core of the broad masses who rushed forward to overthrow the reactionary regime, win political power for the people, and defend the accomplishments of the revolution. In the revolutionary war they were hard-core forces of the entire population in fighting the enemy and the key forces which directly determined the annihilation forces of the enemy, the smashing of their aggressive will, and defended our national independence.

"Building powerful people's armed forces consisting of the three types of troops is a permanent mission of our entire Party, army, and population." Thanks to the good fulfillment of that mission, "our people won the complete independence and full unification of the homeland and the entire nation is advancing to socialism and a peerless people's army" (p 22).

## Chapter II: Building People's Armed Forces During the Revolutionary Periods

This chapter, the longest in the book, deals in detail with the Party's viewpoints in the period of struggling to develop the people's armed forces, advance the armed forces from have-not to have, from weak to strong, and from primitive and backward to conventional and modern, so that they could be capable of outstandingly fulfilling the missions assigned them. This chapter is divided into five parts:

### Part 1: On the Viewpoint of Building Armed Forces in the Period Before We Had a Government

The principal mission of that phase was winning political power for the people. In order to achieve that it was necessary to carry out armed uprisings. Therefore, there had to be revolutionary armed forces to serve as the backbone of the revolutionary masses.

Our Party very creatively resolved the problem of building Vietnamese people's armed forces under the historical conditions of our country at that time, on the basis of utilizing Marxist-Leninist theory in combination with our people's tradition of struggle. The party pointed out that our path of advance was to "rally, organize, and steel the masses in struggles to demand the right to live and daily political struggles when the revolutionary

movement became very strong and a revolutionary situation appeared the masses were immediately led in overthrowing the enemy administration and winning political power for the workers and peasants, i.e. to carry out "the arming of workers and peasants" and "armed violence" (p 21). The formation of armed forces was inevitable and important, but that did not mean that it was necessary to immediately begin the building of armed forces and the carrying out of armed struggle. Our Party clearly determined that first of all it was necessary to begin to build political forces and carry out political struggle. Only on the basis of developing political forces and a mass political struggle movement could armed forces be built and developed. The larger and stronger the political forces became and the higher the mass political struggle movement arose, the greater was the need for developing revolutionary armed forces and the more conditions there were for doing so. Therefore, the Party vigorously opposed the spontaneous tendencies: it was necessary to pay attention above all to persuading the masses to accept communist influence and gradually rally and steel the masses in the daily struggles against the severe repression and exploitation of the feudal colonialists. The Party positively built the movement, formed broad united fronts, and had specific policies depending on the time, for example the Democratic Front (1936), the Indochinese Anti-Imperialist National United Front (1939), and the formation of the Vietnam Independence League, called in brief the Viet Minh Front. From the mass associations of the fronts the Party selected positive, fully qualified individuals to form self-defense units and eventually guerrilla units and concentrated regular units. At the same time the Party clearly stipulated that "The Front must directly guide the masses and work with the Party in organizing a people's revolutionary army and participate directly in guiding violence" (p 27). Thus beginning with the creation of a mass political struggle movement and the step-by-step consolidation of the movement, our Party gradually built and developed the armed forces. Although those revolutionary armed forces were still young, their organizational scale was still tiny, their equipment and weapons were still primitive, and their military training was still simple, they held their ground and became increasingly larger, on the broad political basis of the masses. The French and Japanese enemies could not surround, isolate, or annihilate them, and they cooperated effectively with the mass political forces until the eventual victory of the general uprising of August 1945.

The general viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism, to arm the entire population in the period of arising to win political power, then advance to building a standing army to defend the political administration and the nation, was applied creatively and in accordance with the circumstances of Vietnam. In a very brief period of time the political forces of the masses arose en masse to win political power everywhere, at which time the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was formed.

For the first time in our country there were formed new-style armed forces, armed forces founded and led by the party of the proletarian class which became increasingly large and strong forces which were certain to win. That was possible because our Party based itself on the following construction principles:



1. It is necessary to establish and continually strengthen the Party's leadership role toward the revolutionary armed forces.

2. The building of armed forces must be carried out comprehensively and permanently, with attention to political-educational education. At the same time, it is necessary to continually improve equipment, weapons, and military training.

Our armed forces are forces of the nation, of the people, and of the worker-peasant masses. Their combat ideal is to liberate the nation and the class and their guiding principle is the independence and freedom of the homeland and the happiness of the people. They were built in the mass political struggle movement demanding national independence, an ample life for everyone, and happiness for the people. Therefore, we had an absolute political-morale superiority over the enemy. Furthermore, our armed forces had to oppose an elite army that was equipped with many modern weapons and was fully trained. In order to defeat the enemy troops our armed forces had to attain a certain level with regard to weapons, technology, and tactics, for in the final analysis a material force can only be defeated by a material force.

#### Part 2: Building the Armed Forces During the Period of Opposing the French Colonialists

In the seething revolutionary atmosphere of the first phase of building the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, additional national salvation mass associations were formed which had millions of members. All of the people, young and old, men and women, and people from the lowland and mountain regions, enthusiastically participated in the revolutionary activities and night and day took military training, purchased weapons, and enthusiastically enlisted to defend the new regime. The Party rapidly organized self-defense units and self-defense combat units. The Party selected troops with revolutionary consciousness and good morale and fighting ability to expand the ranks of the concentrated units. "Our people are an inexhaustable source for the army" (Truong Chinh). Therefore, the concentrated forces grew rapidly (in 1945 they totalled 5,000 nationwide but in 1946 they totalled 80,000, including 32 regiments in Bac Bo and Trung Bo, 20 detachments in Nam Bo, and nearly 1 million self-defense and guerrilla unit members in all localities).

During the period in which the enemy expanded their occupation of our country our Party adopted the policy of "transforming the enemy's rear area into our rear area" in order to mobilize the manpower and materiel in both regions. Furthermore, in order to stabilize sources of troops the government issued a decree on the military obligation. Therefore, the Party was able to concentrate a large number of troops, the formation of the three types of troops was formalized and consolidated, and each type had a different mission and role, cooperated with one another, and promoted the mutual development of one another. In view of the situation and capability at that time the Party adopted the policy of developing militia and self-defense forces in all hamlets, villages, wards, organs, and enterprises, with flexible and streamlined tables of organization. In order to increase the fighting capability and improve the combat effectiveness of those forces the Party adopted the policy of transforming some of the regular troops into militiamen

and accelerating the arming of the militia. The Party issued the decision that "Each village and locality must immediately appoint capable national salvation cadres to assume responsibility for leading the militia, and wherever national defense troops are stationed they are responsible for providing military training for the militia" (p 51). Therefore, the on-the-spot armed forces developed strongly, people's war was elevated to a new level, contributed to wearing down and annihilating the enemy everywhere and to pinning down and dispersing the enemy forces, created advantages for the local troops and main-force troops to engage in mobile warfare and strike decisive blows in order to gradually change the comparison of forces between the two sides, create new status and strength, and advance to completely defeating the French colonialists and U.S. intervention.

In comparison to the prior phase, when the formation of the three types of troops had only just begun, in this phase the Party concentrated on uniform development. Each type had a specific mission and they supported one another in fighting the enemy. Although the level of technical equipment and the training level were still low, thanks to the construction and good development of the three characteristics--the nation, the people, and democracy--all of those forces outstandingly fulfilled their missions. At the same time, the Party instituted the system of the leadership going down to the company and detachment levels. Each company had a party chapter and each platoon had a party cell. The development of party members was accelerated and there was instituted an appropriate leadership system: the party chapters exercising collective leadership and the commanders having responsibility for organizing implementation. That organizational system was unified from top to bottom and ensured the correct implementation of the political line, the military line, and all other stands and policies.

In addition to concern for increasing the number of troops, equipment, education for the troops with regard to their class nature, and organizing the Party's leadership down to the basic level, the army's rear services were also developed and support modes were gradually created. We advanced from supplying only what was on hand and relying on the rear services of each locality to the stipulation of unified standards and supplying in accordance with the strategy of the theater as a whole. That was possible because the Party adopted the policy of producing by their forces--the people, the state economic bases, and the army--and created increasingly richer and more stable sources of supply and enabled rear services activities to take the initiative.

In the course of 9 years of resistance war with the line of "mobilizing manpower and materiel, involving all the people in the resistance war, and waging an all-round, protracted resistance war," our Party and state rapidly built and developed the resistance war forces in all regards, so that they became stronger as they fought and won increasingly greater victories. Our Party and state were actively concerned with consolidating the rear area in order to create capabilities for supplying more and more manpower and materiel for the battlefields. Especially, the land reform gave rise to the extraordinary strength of millions of peasants and created extremely great capabilities for mobilizing manpower and materiel for the front. Because of that there were sufficient conditions for waging the Dien Bien Phu battle, which shook the world.



### Part 3: The Period of Opposing the United States To Save the Nation

The Geneva Agreement temporarily divided in our nation into two parts. In the north, which was completely liberated and had the complete structure of an independent nation, the matter of building national armed forces was an urgent, new task with broader contents and scales. The party adopted the policy of building an all-round national defense of all the people and stressed the building of regular armed forces and gradually advancing to a conventional, modern status, and created the basis for building the different armed forces branches and combat arms, such as the navy, the air defense-air force branch, radar, communications, etc. At the same time, it carried out registration and gradually built reserve forces and consolidated and developed the militia and self-defense forces. On the basis of stable structures, within the first 10 years the north had a conventional, relatively modern army which had begun to grasp the art of combined arms combat. When the United States expanded the war to the north the Party adopted the policy of mobilizing the forces of the entire population, changing the nation over from a peacetime status to a wartime status, rapidly expanding the armed forces, closely combining production with combat strengthening air defense, solidly ensuring communications and transportation, and resolutely defeating the war of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists under all circumstances in order to defend the north, liberate the south, and complete the people's democratic national revolution throughout the nation. In order to fulfill the new requirements of the revolution the armed forces, from the militia and self-defense forces to the conventional units, were strengthened in all regards and were better equipped and trained so that they could be sufficiently strong to retaliate against all acts of thievery of the U.S. bandits. In the final phase of the war the Party assigned the mission of very strongly consolidating and developing the three kinds of troops, of "enabling the main-force troops to become very elite, conventional, and modern forces which are mobile and flexible, and enabling the local troops to become strong mass armed forces which lie within the masses and are at the same time mass political forces" (pp 100, 101). Thanks to that line we defeated two wars waged by the U.S. air force in the north and brought about a Dien Bien Phu in the air above Hanoi. At the same time we actively aided the south so that it would not "lack a single cattle of grain or a single soldier" and to create conditions for the revolution in the south to advance to winning complete victory.

In the south the United States and its puppets insanely suppressed the revolution. In view of those fascist acts the need for armed forces to oppose them became increasingly urgent. The Party adopted the policy of building strong mass bases in order to maintain and develop armed forces. At that time the path of building armed forces in the south had features similar to the period of anti-French resistance. The Party still had the policy of building the three types of troops from the mass political struggle movement. But because of the north and the socialist bloc, that process was shortened and there was rapid development. The organization of the three types of troops was perfected from the beginning and the enemy were attacked continually on all battlefields. Our line at that time was to continually arise and attack, combine attacks with uprisings and uprisings with attacks and win step-by-step victories leading to the winning of complete victory.

The decision to defeat the U.S. imperialists and completely liberate the south was an extraordinary undertaking on the part of our entire Party, army, and population. The United States was very strong economically and its army had very modern training and equipment, but our Party determined that although the United States was rich it was not strong, and on that basis adopted basic strategies for defeating them. Our entire army and population understood that "there is no reason to fear the U.S. bandits" and that we should "aim directly at the enemy troops and fire."

Throughout the years of opposing the United States our armed forces made many very basic advances. On the basis of experiences in building from the beginning, combined with the new capabilities and conditions and with unique creativity, the Party was always sensitive to the situation, and has grasped the situation and provided close guidance that was appropriate to the specific circumstances. In comparison to the previous periods, during the anti-U.S. periods, there were many very new problems which greatly influenced the Vietnamese revolution. Among them it is necessary to mention the growth of the three revolutionary currents in the world. At the same time, the socialist camp, manifesting the superiority of the socialist system, became the decisive factor of the era. We had the heartfelt assistance of our friends all over the world and the anti-war movement rose to a high level even in the United States. The Party combined political struggle, military struggle, and diplomatic struggle and fought the enemy by means of all forces, capabilities, and directions. Those conditions created for us a new status and strength, the more our army fought the stronger it became, and the stronger it became the greater victories it won, until eventually the enemy was smashed and had to withdraw from Vietnam.

#### Part 4: The Period of Building and Defending the Socialist Homeland

The unification of our country created new capabilities for us. The determination of a correct organizational structure for the various kinds of troops during recent years, along with the results that have been attained, are valuable experiences which we have applied under the new conditions. The Fourth Party Congress pointed out that "It is necessary to build powerful people's armed forces, have strong standing forces and extensive, well-trained reserve forces, and a conventional, modern people's army consisting of the necessary armed forces branches and combat arms, with main-force troops, local troops, and powerful militia and self-defense forces" (p 10). To achieve that end it was necessary to have a tighter, more conventional organizational structure. It was very necessary to set forth specific missions and a struggle course for each armed forces branch and combat arm. In addition to perfecting organization, during this period the Party concentrated its attention on strengthening army discipline, improving organization,, overcoming instances of liberalism and arbitrariness, and preparing good conditions for strengthening the military leadership system. The Party paid much attention to the party-political work throughout the army, promulgated a whole series of orders, statutes, regulations, responsibilities, and laws, consolidated the system of training in accordance with the new requirements, and educated the cadres and men so that they could clearly recognize the new enemy and their plots. In the situation of the nation both being at peace and having to cope with the many-sided war of destruction of the Beijing

expansionists and hegemonists and being prepared to cope with their plots of starting a large-scale war, the Party paid attention to building a modern national defense industry, tie in the economy with national defense and national defense with the economy, and determined that the mission of our armed forces was to maintain combat readiness and and fight victoriously while engaging in production labor and economic development, thus fulfilling the two missions of our country's revolution in the present phase.

After unifying the nation we wanted nothing more than being able to live in independence and freedom and peacefully build the socialist homeland, but the Chinese reactionaries allied with the U.S. imperialists and the other international reactionaries to insanely attack the Indochinese revolution and brazenly launched two large-scale wars to invade our territory. Our armed forces struck well-deserved blows against them. Unwilling to admit defeat, they are seeking all ways to oppose and attack us, so now more than ever we must be vigilant. With new strength and potential, with the special alliance with Laos and Cambodia, and with the all-round cooperation of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the development of our armed forces has kept up with the requirements of the revolution and they are worthy of the confidence of our party and people.

#### Part 5: Some Lessons of a Law-Like Nature

The fact that our Party has successfully resolved the problem of military organization and successfully built the people's armed forces is a matter of great significance. A long process of meticulous research will be required to analyze the experiences and lessons. In this book the authors tentatively set forth five lessons of a law-like nature and a general nature. They may be summarized as follows:

1. "The Party continually grasps the concept of revolutionary violence... creatively applies the principles of Marxism-Leninism regarding revolutionary violence to the specific conditions of our country's revolution, and regards revolutionary violence as the combination of political forces and armed forces" (p 128).
2. "The revolutionary lines and missions and military lines and missions of the Party are the development guidelines and combat objectives of the people's armed forces" (p 129).
3. "Combine the revolutionary armed forces with building the people's army and organizing people's armed forces, consisting of three types of troops: main-force troops, local troops, and militia and self-defense forces" (p 131).
4. "Our Party has determined correct principles for building armed forces comprehensively and solidly, and always emphasizes the principles of political construction while paying attention to the principles of military construction" (p 133).
5. "Our Party has solidly instituted and continually strengthened the Party's leadership of the armed forces and has continually heightened and developed



the effectiveness of the party-political work in the people's armed forces" (p 137).

### Chapter III. Building the Vietnamese Armed Forces at Present

Today, with the storm-like development of the scientific-technical revolution and the insane opposition to the world revolution, especially the socialist camp, by the imperialists, led by the United States, our problem is to "develop our people's army into a powerful revolutionary people's army, an army with an increasingly higher level of professionalism and modernity, an army that is both combat ready and resolutely defends the homeland while participating in production labor and contributing to economic development and national development (p 139).

In order to fulfill that mission a whole series of problems were dealt with, especially organization. It is necessary to stress two points: first, stress on the relationship between quantity and quality. In the past our forefathers said that the quality of troops was the key, not the quantity. Determining how many troops are needed is a complicated problem that is related to many matters which must be grasped in each phase so that that determination can be made. The second is command. The organization of command demands many things and is both a science and an art. Then there is the matter of building material-technical bases and ensuring rear services, which is also a requirement of a law-like nature which demands great efforts. The latter part of the chapter deals with the contents, requirements, and methods of training. There must be a plan for continuous training, rich contents that are appropriate to the actual situation, etc. If that is to be accomplished it is necessary to raise military science and art to a new level and create theory by means of carrying out research. Five requirements were set forth for military science research (p 152). Especially, the party-political work was analyzed and evaluated as being a very important part of Party activities. The most decisive factor in that work is fully understanding the Party's revolutionary line and its centralized, unified leadership of the army in all regards, to ensure that the army fulfills its mission. The last part of the chapter deals with the cadre work. The corps of cadres, which plays a decisive role, must be balanced, complete, have sufficient capability and ability, include all age groups, etc. The essential matter is continually being concerned with drafting and implementing training plans for training cadres and for rationally deploying them. In order to do so there must be a system of compensation, reward, and other policies and system, and those policies must be implemented well.

In comparison to past years we now have more advantages and have correct lines that have been verified and supplemented in the actual situation. We have a close alliance and all-round cooperation with the fraternal nations, and have a strong proletarian dictatorship that has been set up all over the nation. We are certain to keep up with the requirements of the era in building our armed forces so that they can outstandingly fulfill all missions.

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CSO: 4209/391

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SYNTHESIS OF FORCES TO PROTECT FATHERLAND IN QUANG NAM-DA NANG

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Colonel Tran Quang Hai: "Build a Synthesis of Forces To Protect the Fatherland in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province"]

[Text] Quang Nam-Da Nang Province is one that lies between the two poles of our country, one that is strategically important in the economy as well as in culture and national defense. Thus it was not pure coincidence that in the past both the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists chose this area to start their aggression against our country. In the fighting against the present direct and dangerous enemy, the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary powers, Quang Nam-Da Nang represents a geographical position that is only 300 km away from Hainan Island, which is the big combined military base of the large Guangzhou military zone in China. This is the point of departure of all their planes and ships as well as of their infiltration and reconnaissance activities. Da Nang City, which has more than 350,000 people, is the economic, political, and cultural center of the whole province; it has an airport and a large seaport forming a nexus of important strategic communications which links up with every other point in the country through the road system, by air, by rail, by river transportation and by sea, while at the same time being an important point of contact with many countries in the world.

Starting from the characteristics of the above situation, the provincial party organization has paid attention to providing constant leadership and taken many active and timely measures to build an all-people national defense and create a solid people's war formation meant to promote its combined forces and together with the rest of the country implement successfully the two strategic tasks. The armed forces within the province have ceaselessly grown as far as organization, will and combat readiness level are concerned, they have ceaselessly promoted the beautiful traditional nature of the army, and they are step by step going forward toward a regular and modern army model.

In building an all-people national defense and a people's war formation, Quang Nam-Da Nang has paid attention to building strong bases from the grassroot level, thus implementing the advocated policy of the party organization, which says: On the basis of blueprints for building an all-people national defense, to closely coordinate the economy with national defense and to build the districts into solid military fortresses. The results obtained in the recent past have shown that in each district, city, or town there have been many villages, wards, organs and enterprises that are truly solid military fortresses. Each locality, in building military fortresses, has paid extreme attention to building solid districts as far as their political and spiritual potentials are concerned. Many localities have paid correct attention to the work of political and ideological indoctrination, they have been able to arouse and promote the glorious traditions of our land and of our people, while at the same time orienting the masses into revolutionary programs of action, raising their patriotism, love of socialism, and true proletarian internationalism, linking them up closely with their sense of responsibility, their sense of mastership and everybody's duty to protect the fatherland, thus launching the all-people movement to concern oneself with national defense and with building the armed forces. The party organizations of various districts have closely linked the building and consolidation of various party organizations, government organs and mass organizations.

In speaking of political solidness, one must first of all conceive it as ideological strength and the personal purity of the ranks found in these organizations, in which party members must all the more be clean and solid. This is the essential factor that will bring about the strength of the military fortress districts. Throughout the province, the various organs, committees and sectors have, first of all, through the provincial military organs, the provincial party committee and the people's administrative committee set up concrete and permanent plans to pay regular attention to guiding and helping the grassroot units, especially those areas of concentrated activities, to correctly assess the situation and the root causes of their own strength and weakness. This has effectively permitted, in timely fashion, each unit which is already strong to continue to promote vigorously each aspect of their activities, thus progressing toward a comprehensive strength so that there no longer remain any weak units. Thanks to that, up to now, just counting the growth of the armed forces, which accounted for 2.6 percent of the population in 1978, the militia and self-defense forces make up a relatively high proportion of the whole population. One hundred percent of the villages, wards, organs, enterprises, schools, agricultural, industrial and forestry stations in the whole province now have their self-defense militia forces. The proportion of people enrolled in the party and the youth union has grown day by day. The ranks of young cadres who are qualified, capable and trained have grown more and more, making it possible to have enough leadership and fighting command in any situation.

The combination of economics with national defense, of national defense with economics right at the district level is being implemented quite visibly. Economic strength is the very basis of national defense strength. For that reason, economic construction and the consolidation of national defense have to be unified. The experience of Dien Ban District has shown that such an approach is entirely correct, being built on the basis of the mastering of both of these strategic tasks. Dien Ban District has an overall blueprint, determines the directions of production, then builds the material and technological bases of the district and grassroot level, all the while closely linking the economy to national defense. Tens of thousand of kilometers of canal and irrigation channels, hundreds of hectares of afforestation trees along the seashore, and the road and bridge communication system are all part of the economic plan in close combination with national defense.

Other districts like Hoa Vang, Tam Ky, Duy Xuyen, Dai Loc, Da Nang, Hoi An, and the mountain districts, including Thang Binh District in recent years, have done well this combination between the economy and national defense. Experience has shown that whichever locality pays attention to this factor in overall planning, in economic zoning, in readjustment of population patterns, and in forming economic and technical clusters will end up seeing its economy grow, the people's standard of living stabilized and improved step by step, and its own national defense work gain in strength and power. When the state organs and units know how to combine the economy with national defense, negative phenomena get pushed back, socialist property gets tightly managed, and labor productivity and product quality are insured. The combination of economics with national defense and national defense with economics in fundamental and long-range terms, with clear-cut projections ahead of time so as to readjust them in times of war will insure that victory be ours right from the start. It is for this reason that throughout the province there has been a fine combination between the central and local economies in order to respond to on-the-spot requirements of national defense. The outstanding feature of the building of an all-people national defense in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province today is that it has been able to implement the motto, "The state and the people doing it together." The whole province has mobilized a large amount of raw and construction materials and labor to build the system of national defense works both on land and along the coast, on the islands.

In recent years, the whole province has seen emerge a new and feverish movement born of the mood of the whole people being ready to participate in the protection of the fatherland, that found expression in national defense drills, in Phy Dong drills and even in operations entitled "Following in the footsteps of heroes." The fast expanding self-defense militia forces now have fitting numbers and are of high quality, they have formed enough personnel on the spot, they are mobile and represent all services, including the reserves, with appropriate armament and equipment; they get trained regularly and drill well in various forms of fighting. This constitutes the nuclear force in combat



readiness, in the maintenance of local security, while at the same time representing a shock force on the economic front and a mighty reserve pool for the army.

In standing up to respond well to the requirement of protection of the Fatherland in the new situation and tasks, at the present time Quang Nam-Da Nang Province is paying attention to giving extra training in order to build the all-faceted potential of all-people national defense in the province, in the districts and in each unit. Within this framework, one must always stress the political and moral potential while at the same time mastering adequately the two strategic tasks of the entire party organization and of the people, push vigorously the reform of old production relations, perfect the establishment of new production relations, build and consolidate the proletarian dictatorship system and the socialist collective ownership system, increase the all-people solidarity bloc, and realize the ideal of unanimity between the army and the people. One must actively and quickly crush all the multifaceted warring and sabotage plots and schemes of the enemy. The economic and the national defense tasks both have urgent requirements, that is why in combining both types of tasks one must be very strict and manage skillfully. Whatever is immediately necessary and beneficial to the province, one must be determined to overcome all difficulties and realize it at all cost.

In building a hard-core armed force within the overall national defense Quang Nam-Da Nang quickly responded to the requirements of enrolling the citizenry in preparation for the mobilization of manpower for support expansion of the army in time of war and organizing the whole population to fight the enemy. At the same time, the province has paid attention to building the local armed forces to continue raising the people's war posture in consolidating the building of a defense line and of fortifications at strategic points, ceaselessly perfect the basic fighting and defense plans at the local level and in accordance with many different situations. The province is proceeding at all cost to implement a strategic posture both economically and in national defense and forming strategic zones both economically and in terms of national defense, economic and industrial zones that are closely linked to defense lines. It is building the whole province and the city into strategic units and building the districts into solid military fortresses. The major strategic points, especially those along the coast, are pushing vigorously the movement for planting trees and afforestation, for planting windbreaks, thus laying out ahead of time a fighting plan at the district level. As far as communication and transportation and postal service is concerned, they also combine their services to the economy, to the people's living standard and to national defense. The building of economic and technical clusters in close combination with the building of turn-taking fighting clusters, the firm establishment of rear services, and the maintenance of on-the-spot communication networks, all of them are promoting the combined strength of the whole province.

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CSO: 4209/331

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF HAIPHONG PARTY COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENTS

Haiphong HAIPHONG in Vietnamese 26 Feb 85 pp 2-3

[Report by Le Danh Xuong, deputy secretary of the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee, at the Conference To Conduct a Preliminary Review of Efforts To Strengthen and Build the Subwards and Strengthen the Subward Level: "Strengthening and Building the Subwards, Strengthening the Subward Level"]

[Text] Recently, together with carrying out our foremost task, our agricultural task, with some success, the Municipal Party Committee has discussed and issued many socio-economic resolutions to guide and stimulate the continued development of the revolutionary movement within the municipality and establish close, reciprocal ties between the economy and society, the economy and national defense, agriculture and industry, production and circulation, capital formation and the improvement of living conditions and the redevelopment of the old city and the building of the new, in an effort to extend the municipality farther out to sea.

Following the adoption of the resolution on advancing Haiphong's agriculture one step closer to large-scale, socialist production and solving the problems of agriculture, farmers and the countryside, the Municipal Party Committee decided to tackle the issues of urban development, workers and industry, of commerce, tourism and the services in order to vigorously develop the potentials that lie in our labor, arable land, trades, science-technology and the advantages afforded by the port and, on this basis, quickly increase the formation of capital in the initial stage of the period of transition.

On the basis of this situation and decision, the Municipal Party Committee discussed and issued a resolution on strengthening and building the subwards and strengthening the subward level, which essentially takes a step toward concretizing the mechanism "the party leads, the people exercise ownership, the state manages" within the subward. This resolution clearly defines the functions and tasks of the subward and of the party, government and mass organizations within the subward. At the same time, it establishes the subward as the base for restoring socialist order in the fields of socio-economic life, culture-ideology, security and public order, especially the field of distribution-circulation.

With the resolution having been in effect for more than 1 year, the Municipal Party Committee has decided to conduct a preliminary review in all wards and subwards, all work teams and groups, all key departments and sectors.

The purposes of today's municipality-wide review conference are to confirm and develop upon the victories that have been won, rectify shortcomings and propose ways to continue building the subwards and strengthening the subward level in 1985 and subsequent years.

## I. The Situation and the Results Achieved

The policy of strengthening and building the subwards and strengthening the subward level attracted the interest of the vast majority of the city's cadres, party members and people during the very first days following its adoption.

The various levels, sectors and mass organizations fully briefed their cadres and members on the resolution and democratically discussed programs of action, set socio-economic targets for their sector and level and adopted plans and measures to implement the resolution.

By tapping the combined strength of each sector and each organization on the various levels and under the guidelines "the state and the people working together," "the city, wards and subwards working together," we have recorded major victories, the most significant of which have come in the following areas:

1. Positive steps have been and are being taken to successfully resolve the problems of sanitation, alleys and the problems with sewers, streets, privies, water, electricity and garbage, all of which are very important matters from the standpoint of the life and health of urban dwellers.

The infrastructure of the inner city was only built to accommodate a population of 100,000. After Haiphong was liberated and began gradually carrying out socialist industrialization, many factories and enterprises came into existence, a large corps of workers formed and the city's population grew to roughly 350,000. During the war against the United States, 30 percent of the city's buildings and many facilities within the infrastructure were destroyed, thus making urban sanitation an even more acute problem.

As a result of both objective and subjective causes and despite the very many efforts that had been made to look after the living conditions of urban dwellers, a considerable number of people on many streets and alleys still lived amidst mud, stagnant water and dirty, foul smelling garbage, still lacked water, electricity and privies.

To remedy that situation, we invested 100 million dong and mobilized the people living within the various subwards to repair, improve or build those urban sanitation projects for which the need was most critical. With support from the municipality, the wards and subwards built 30 kilometers of lanes and alleys using freshly poured concrete or concrete slabs; opened 20 kilometers of drainage pipe; built hundreds of water reservoirs; installed hundreds of

public water faucets and lights; built or repaired hundreds of privies, with those that are two-compartment privies gradually being converted into self-contained decomposition units with the aim of liberating the more than 400 women sanitation workers who empty these privies night after night from this backbreaking, dirty job that no one else wants.

Neighborhood party organizations, governments and residents have looked after many families of war dead and war invalids, many families who are short of help and disabled persons whose homes were run down and crowded and have built for them hundreds of larger and more attractive houses called "affection houses."

Also as part of this effort, many agencies and enterprises have allocated millions of dong from their welfare funds to assist residents and workers in abandoning and demolishing dilapidated houses that have stood for decades, thereby helping to gradually make streets larger and more attractive.

Through practical efforts closely tied to their pressing, everyday needs, the masses have become increasingly aware of the significance of the policy of building "socialism locally" and their confidence in the party and state has become stronger.

2. Good changes have begun to occur in the subward economy, changes that have made an impact upon distribution-circulation and helped to stabilize the living conditions of cadres, manual workers, civil servants and urban dwellers.

In the face of the above mentioned situation on the social market, the Municipal Party Committee adopted the policy of accelerating agricultural and industrial production and strongly developing socialist commerce in conjunction with reorganizing small merchants, transforming and managing the market and controlling the sources of goods and flow of money, with the subward being used as the base for restoring socialist order within economic activities, especially in the field of distribution and circulation.

Under the guidance and direction of the various sectors on the municipal and ward levels, the subwards have gradually become involved in economic activities and begun to exert their role and impact in a number of areas of distribution and circulation. To date, each subward has set up from five to six points at which grain, industrial goods, agricultural products, food products, medicine, cultural goods and so forth are sold. Every agency has a commercial grain corporation, which provide a timely supply of grain under ration standards to manual workers, civil servants and their dependents and have expanded the sale of rice at commercial prices to persons who do not have economic ties to the state. Within the inner city, there are about 300 stores and service shops. Many subwards have also organized the delivery of services to the families of war dead and war invalids, families who have served the revolution and families who are short of help and are expanding this effort to other households.

The party committees and governments of the subwards and wards have closely coordinated with socialist commerce in establishing subward marketing



cooperatives and implementing inspection and control procedures in the distribution of goods. The vast majority of the subward marketing cooperatives have been strengthened, are operating at a profit and are serving the people better.

In coordinating with keeping in touch with the population, the subwards have established market management committees that have actively participated in inspecting and classifying small merchants and, together with the wards and sectors, have shifted nearly 3,000 small merchants to work in production and the services. Some subwards are experimenting with joint businesses and cooperative ventures with private merchants in traditional trades and services, mainly the food services. Twenty of the 33 subwards have organized joint businesses with 122 counters of 240 small merchants and assigned 99 cooperative members to 35 counters to participate in the sale of goods and supervise the activities of the joint business. This is a new effort, one that the municipality is guiding and gaining experience from so that it can be rapidly expanded to all of Haiphong and the process of reorganizing small merchants, of transforming and managing the market can be strongly stimulated.

The promulgation and implementation of the two price schedules, the schedule of prices for the nine rationed goods and the schedule of commercial business prices, have made it easy for the wards and subwards to guide socialist commerce in extending its control over the sources of goods and the flow of money, in the distribution of goods and in waging an effective struggle against the free market.

The retail market of socialist commerce has grown from 49 percent of the market in 1982 to nearly 70 percent today. The flow of goods from socialist commerce to private merchants has decreased. Many stores of the socialist commerce sector have been efficiently rearranged on the inside and are now more spacious and civilized in their atmosphere. A wide variety of goods can be easily bought or sold by the people without having to stand in lines. The outdoor markets have been rearranged and are now more orderly and cleaner. Market prices, especially the prices of essential products, have been rather stable. During Tet, the prices of some products fell by 5 to 10 dong.

Together with participating in and having a positive impact upon distribution and circulation, the subward level is gradually bringing about strong changes in how it guides production, the handicraft trades, construction, services and the development of the household economy. In a number of well run subwards that have their own budgets, small industry, handicraft production and the services have developed, thereby making it possible to provide jobs to local persons who reach work age.

3. The management of the population, political security and social order and safety has continued to improve. The cultural life of the people is being improved and social ills are declining.

On the basis of the observations that "the subward is the place where urban dwellers make their home and earn their living; that, in contrast to the villages, the population density of the subwards is high, their population changes much and their social makeup, occupational makeup and living habits

are different; that the vast majority of the population consists of cadres, workers and collective laborers but there are also persons who work in free trades as well as undesirable elements and enemy agents who have mixed among the people for the purposes of creating disorder and conducting sabotage....," the Municipal Party Committee adopted the policy of steadfastly keeping in close touch with each household and each person in order to keep fully abreast of the situation, learn the thoughts and aspirations of the masses and, on this basis, coordinate the use of many administrative and economic methods and measures and mobilize the masses to eagerly carry out each position and policy of the party and state, build families of the new culture and establish the new way of life.

The subwards have been keeping in touch with the people well through a wide variety of creative approaches and by having the neighborhood teams, the mass organizations and the work teams and groups visit and inquire about the welfare of each family, most importantly those families who are encountering difficulties in life or experiencing personal problems.

The subward people's committees have made progress in the area of periodically receiving the public.

By keeping in close touch with each household, each person, the subwards have been able to perform better investigations, especially in criminal cases, have broken up hundreds of gangs and groups of hoodlums, persons attempting to flee the country, gamblers, prostitutes and drug addicts; tracked down and apprehended persons for whom arrest warrants had been issued and escaped prisoners; and curbed the theft of social property and property belonging to citizens. The number of cases involving attempts to flee the country has dropped by 80 percent and 50 percent of the cases involving violations of criminal law have been solved and quickly prosecuted.

Many wards and subwards have adopted good practices, such as holding frank discussions with criminals to explain what they did wrong, persuade them to change and help them find jobs in order to earn an honest living. Many of these persons have expressed remorse, asked to participate in street work and helped to track down and apprehend aggressive hoodlums and gangsters. Many wards and subwards have taken the initiative in holding discussions with agencies and enterprises within the subwards on ways to protect socialist property, maintain order and security within the subward and strengthen and expand the activities of the people's security teams. Red Flag youths and street self-defense forces have stepped up their propaganda and agitation to encourage compliance with traffic regulations.

Many subwards have also made progress in managing their labor force. They know all persons of work age and not of work age who belong to the labor force and have adopted plans to provide labor for local needs and the needs of the municipality.

To provide work for persons of work age and persons returning home following the completion of their military service, many subwards have boldly developed the trade sector by setting up construction teams to cast concrete slabs and water pipes, repair roads and alleys, whitewash and repair buildings, build



new, planned civilian housing or production building materials or consumer goods or by establishing service teams that purchase grain or firewood for households, guard bicycles or collect water and sewage bills. To date more than 7,000 laborers have been provided with jobs within the subwards.

Deeply conscious of the struggle between the new and the old, the progressive and the backward, the revolutionary and the counter-revolutionary within the fields of culture and ideology, many subwards and wards have worked closely within the sectors of the municipality to encourage the people to struggle against social ills, establish the new way of life, mold the new man and develop the new, socialist culture.

The subwards have educated more than 700 persons who were practicing witchcraft and fortune telling; closed down more than 300 places where persons gathered to engage in superstitious practices; and inspected nearly 200 businesses that sell cultural products, confiscating and destroying many illegal idols and dozens of tons of votive paper, reactionary religious books and decadent cultural products. Recently, the subwards and wards have been carrying out plans to implement the decision of the Municipal Party Committee to eliminate the social ills of vagrancy, gambling, prostitution, drug addiction, bootlegging and superstitious practices. More than 800 persons in these categories have been rounded up, classified and prosecuted.

Taking the approach of combating certain practices while establishing new practices, practically all subwards have established new lifestyle committees and associations to care for the elderly, set up information stations and initiated many cultural and literary-art activities that have attracted hundreds of thousands of persons, especially children, youths and women. Hundreds of thousands of families have voluntarily pledged to become families of the new culture. Initial evaluations show that more than 50percent of these families have met their pledge standards. The planned parenthood campaign is developing in a positive direction.

4. The mechanism "the party leads, the people exercise ownership, the state manages" has been and is having an impact within the subward.

This is the first time that the Municipal Party Committee has boldly given concrete expression to the mechanism "the party leads, the people exercise ownership, the state manages" on a basic level, such as the subward. Not much time remains in this pilot project. We must continue to conduct research and augment this mechanism. However, the process of implementing it has produced the following several results:

The subward party organization has been strengthened and its leadership role and its leadership skills, including its ability to provide socio-economic leadership and management and manage security and order, have been heightened. The municipality and the wards have taken determined steps to provide the subward with all the cadres they need and have replaced cadres who were incompetent, in poor health or lacked the necessary personal qualities and were unable to fulfill their duties, especially in the following positions: party committee secretary, chairman, public security chief and head of the civilian proselyting committee. Specifically, 17 subward party committee

secretaries, 14 chairman, 40 vice chairman, 21 secretaries and 10 public security chiefs on the subward level have been replaced. Evaluations show that 15 subward party organizations, 45.5 percent, are solid and strong organizations, which represents a 7.4 percent increase over 1983. Seventeen subward party organizations, 51.51 percent, are above average, 6.2 percent more than in 1983. The number of weak party organizations has declined by 67 percent compared to 1983. Some 99.4 percent of party members are fully qualified and 64.85 percent of them are exemplary party members.

The establishment of separate street party chapters and the transfer of new party chapters to the subward have been carried out in a rapid and systematic manner. Today, there are 303 party chapters directly subordinate to the subward party committees; of this number, 167 are street party chapters, 33 are agency party chapters, 33 are public security party chapters, 17 are small industry and handicraft cooperative party chapters, 11 are marketing cooperative party chapters and 33 are school party chapters. They consist of 665 party cells and 4,552 party members (included among whom are 3,755 party members who have retired or become disabled).

The subwards have received 4,174 party members introduced by the agencies and enterprises to participate in the activities of the "group of party members who live or work on the same street" and have set up 678 such groups centered around the neighborhood teams or housing rows. However, the activities of the street party member groups are still poorly developed and have not even been organized at some places.

The subward people's councils have been strengthened. Their size has been increased, their quality has been improved and they now represent all strata of people living within the subward. The activities of the people's councils have become increasingly practical. A number of matters raised for discussion and decision have been more relevant to the situation and aspirations of the people within the subward.

The functions and tasks of the subward people's committees have been augmented and more clearly defined. Their corps of cadres has been strengthened, especially in key positions. Through practical experience, better results are being achieved in the management of subward work. At many places, the subward people's committee has been fulfilling its economic-social-security-national defense management function well.

The mass organizations within the subwards have also been strengthened and their activities have been producing better results with each passing day.

We have summarized what we have learned from our efforts to implement a mechanism whereby the people exercise ownership through the government and mass organizations within the subward in the following succinct principles: the people know, the people discuss, the people work, the people inspect. In keeping with these principles, we have been and will continue to insure that citizens truly exercise ownership on the streets on which they reside and thus feel closer to, feel a higher sense of responsibility to the subward level.

Besides the victories we have won, we still face many shortcomings. The awareness that the various levels and sectors, that cadres and party members have of the role and position of the subward in urban management now and especially over the long range has been heightened. However, this awareness is not as full or deep as it should be and this has affected the degree to which they are determined to overcome difficulties and promptly resolve problems, to establish good coordination between the sectors and levels and build solid, strong subwards, especially with regard to bringing about a strong change in the development of the subward economy and making the subward a level that has its own plan and budget. In a number of fields of activity, such as the maintenance of security and order, cultural and social work and urban sanitation, some problems are being dealt with in a manner that lacks both determination and thoroughness and are being allowed to persist. While much progress has been made in keeping in touch with each household and each person, one continuing weakness is our failure to make full use of the results of these efforts in the formulation and implementation of the socio-economic plans of the subward. Within the mechanism "the party leads, the people exercise ownership, the state manages" there are still many areas that we must, while continuing the work we are doing, study and further clarify so that we augment and improve this mechanism, such as the following: the specific requirements of the various jobs for which responsibility has been assigned; the assignment and formulation of the plan and budget of the subward; strengthening the apparatus and building a strong corps of ward and subward cadres; adopting an appropriate and sensible policy concerning subward cadres; the relationship between the sector and municipality and the ward and subward, between the ward and the subward and among the organizations within the subward; the substance of the activities of neighborhood teams and the methods by which these activities should be carried out.

## II. Some Observations

1. The results that have been achieved during the past year confirm that the policy of the Municipal Party Committee of building and strengthening the subward and strengthening the subward level is correct, is consistent with the aspirations of the people, is one of the important elements in meeting the demands of transforming, building and developing the economy and society of the municipality.

Having won a partial victory in agriculture and provided farmers with strong inducements, one question we face now is how to continue to rapidly change the socio-economic situation of the municipality.

It is clear that had we only provided agriculture with guidance and invested liquid capital in agriculture and only in agriculture, even though the investments that have been made are still very small compared to the requirement of advancing agriculture to large-scale, socialist production, we would not have been able to bring about the strong changes that we see today. Because, agriculture can only develop when it is part of a rational industrial-agricultural economic structure. Specifically, when farmers produce extra products and commodities, the need for commodity trade between agriculture and industry becomes essential. If there are no industrial goods

for which to trade, farmers lose their incentive to continue working hard to increase their production.

However, industrial production cannot be developed simply by limiting our efforts to each of the separate factors required within each factory, enterprise and small industry-handicraft cooperative, rather, we must address the entire urban-industrial worker issue, an issue in which the subward, by virtue of its position, plays an especially important role.

It must also be mentioned that the 4th Plenum of the Party Central Committee pointed out pressing ideological and organizational problems that exist with regard to insuring the successful performance of our immediate economic and social tasks, including among which is the need to quickly restore order in distribution-circulation, the maintenance of security and order and cultural and social work. Using the subward as the base for restoring order in these areas is an appropriate and effective measure.

The policy of strengthening and building the subwards and strengthening the subward level gained quick acceptance among urban dwellers, including the majority of cadres, manual workers and laborers within small industry and the handicraft trades. It has unleashed very large potentials and made a significant contribution to stimulating the strong development of industry, development that has brought industry to the highest output value ever recorded in 1 year, which is only one of the two targets that have been exceeded. At the same time, the proposal of this policy by the 8th Congress of the Municipal party organization 1 year earlier than intended has also played a part in restoring order in the areas of distribution-circulation, the maintenance of security and order and cultural-social work.

2. In the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale, socialist production, we must mobilize each and every potential that lies in the labor and material wealth of the people so that we can carry out transformation and construction. With this in mind, we boldly increased the responsibilities assigned to the subward in urban management, economic management and social management. We have taken positive steps to implement the guidelines "the state and the people working together and "the municipality, wards and districts working together" in every field of activity. In the field of construction alone, the people of the 33 subwards have contributed many materials and much money and effort to the construction of urban sanitation, cultural and social projects that have changed the appearance of streets.

Of significance is the fact that we have made adjustments, made refinements and even had to make many changes in the process of assigning management responsibilities to the subward in order to mobilize the enormous potentials of the people while not disrupting the uniformity, the systems approach required in urban management. On the other hand, we must always attach importance to providing training to raise the standards and improve the skills of subward cadres and build a corps of subward cadres that is strong enough to perform the duties assigned to it.



At the same time, through constant inspection and supervision, the sectors on the municipal and ward levels, including the sectors of the ward level, must truly guide and create the conditions for the subwards to fulfill the duties, tasks and responsibilities assigned to them.

Through such practical efforts as cleaning up alleys and lanes, opening drainage pipes, solving the problems of electricity, water and privies, participating in and having an impact upon distribution and circulation, promoting cultural and social work, promoting the maintenance of security and order, providing jobs for workers and so forth, the awareness and standards of urban management of the masses and basic level cadres have been markedly raised, which is a very necessary and pressing requirement when accelerating the process of urbanization within our municipality.

3. As regards agriculture, the countryside and farmers, a correct relationship has been established among the three interests and among crop production, livestock production and the trade sector through the product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers. The campaign to make all the houses in the countryside tile houses is being carried out. We have launched among farmers an intense movement to work, produce and build with the aim of meeting the socio-economic targets that have been set.

Now, among the urban-worker-industrial segment of the population and through the policy of strengthening and building the subwards and strengthening the subward level, a policy which essentially involves building the mechanism "the party leads, the people exercise ownership, the state manages" within the subwards to resolve the most urgent and pressing problems being encountered in urban management, in distribution and circulation, in the maintenance of security and order and in cultural and social work, we have launched a spirited revolutionary movement among urban masses to carry out the socio-economic tasks of the municipality.

Of course, mention must also be made of the many other policies and measures that have been adopted by the Municipal Party Committee and are part of a consistent body of guidelines that are designed to achieve success in the initial stage of the period of transition in Haiphong and have made important contributions to launching these spirited revolutionary movements among the masses in both the countryside and the city. However, from the standpoint of the art of mobilizing the masses, the important lesson we have learned is that mobilizing the masses, regardless of the policy or resolution being considered, requires that efforts be made to adopt policies that truly benefit laborers and combine their interests with those of the state and collective. In other words, we must discover those issues that represent the goals and motivating forces of the masses. These can be temporarily summarized as improving the living conditions, the transportation, the daily lives of urban dwellers...even if only in very small ways, just as long as they yield practical returns. The legitimate interests of small industry and handicraft producers are the issue of reorganizing small merchants and the rational interests of small merchants who have been transformed and reorganized.

4. The victories described above that we have won during the past year and more are not the victories of any one sector, level or unit nor victories that

have occurred in only one area of the revolution, rather, they are the results of the combined strength of each organization on all levels of the proletarian dictatorship system mobilized to carry out the policy of strengthening and building the subwards and strengthening the subward level under the guidelines "the state and the people working together" and "the central level, the municipality, the ward and subward working together."

As regards material bases, besides the municipality's bold investment of 100 million dong in the subwards and towns, we have mobilized tens of millions of dong among the wards and sectors, among the units located within the subwards and among the people living within the subwards. In the construction of urban projects, in addition to the conventional forces of state-operated units, we have boldly made use of the skills of the masses living within the subwards and combined mechanized and manual labor, modern and crude equipment. As a result, the rate of construction on projects has been quite rapid.

By this same approach, all subwards, wards and sectors will resolve the pressing problems being faced in distribution-circulation, security and order, cultural and social work...

### III. Jobs on Which Continued Efforts Must Be Focused

In summary, we have not been building and strengthening the subward level for very long, only a little more than 1 year. Some jobs have yet to be started and some are incomplete. Generally speaking, however, we have achieved encouraging results. Changes have begun to occur in the subwards, both in their appearance and operation. The conditions are being created for urban management on an increasing large scale, urban management that is more scientific, civilized and modern.

In the years ahead and beginning in 1985, together with implementing the program to urbanize the countryside, we must continue to carry out the program to redevelop old urban areas and gradually establish new areas of the municipality by the sea...with the aim of meeting the demands of the guideline of building a municipality that has a strong industrial-agricultural structure, developed communications and transportation and a modern port, a municipality that is a commercial center, an export-import center, a center of tourism and services, a municipality that is a solid fortress fighting the wide-ranging war of sabotage being waged by the enemy.

This preliminary review and evaluation of the results that have been achieved and the experiences that have been gained, both successful and unsuccessful, in urban management give us an even clearer picture of the very abundant potentials of the subwards and show us the jobs that we must continue to perform in order to develop these potentials and more strongly develop the role played by the subward in urban redevelopment and construction under the socio-economic guidelines mentioned above, beginning by successfully implementing the resolutions of the 6th and 7th Plenums of the Party Central Committee and the resolution of the 13th Conference of the Municipal Party Committee on improving management and the tasks of the 1985 state plan.



The various party committee echelons, levels of government and mass organizations, most importantly, the sectors on the municipal and ward levels, must continue to consider the subward to be the important base so that they guide and lead the efforts to make the subwards solid and strong and insure that the subwards successfully discharge the duties, responsibility and authority assigned to them in accordance with the planning and plans of the municipality and the ward.

1. Based on the four general socio-economic goals that have been established, the targets of the subwards in the years ahead, and in 1985, are to help further accelerate the development of small industry-handicraft production and the household economy; reorganize small merchants and transform and manage the market; establish the new way of life; provide jobs for laborers; wipe out social ills and reduce the rate of population growth; maintain security and order, intensify their military work and strengthen and improve the quality of neighborhood self-defense forces; improve, build and manage urban projects...with a view toward stabilizing and continuing to improve the living conditions of the cadres, manual workers and laboring people within the subward.

The subward itself must grow and all sectors and levels, especially the ward level, must create every condition for the subward to fulfill its management functions, especially its functions of managing the economy-social labor force and the building and development of the subward economy. This is something new. While the subwards have made efforts in this area, they must still do much more and perform better work. They must continue to improve distribution and circulation activities, attach importance to strengthening the operations of the marketing cooperatives and work with the ward-sector in reorganizing small merchants and transforming and managing the market through a wide variety of measures, especially through joint business and joint enterprises with private merchants... At the same time, the subward must give special attention to improving the management and promoting the activities of the handicraft teams that produce consumer and export goods, the traditional trades and construction teams while organizing the establishment of economic ties between them and other units; to strongly developing the service teams; to organizing and guiding the development of the household economy...so that they can, on this basis, succeed in providing jobs for local labor and help to achieve full employment within the subward.

Population-cultural-social management must be more closely tied to improving the maintenance of security and order and strengthening the national defense system. The subwards must do a better job of keeping in touch with each household and person and must use the positive aspects of keeping abreast of the situation among the masses to fulfill their various management functions, especially with regard to actively supporting the formulation and implementation of socio-economic plans, the formulation and implementation of the subward's labor plan... Although progress has been made in encouraging the establishment of families of the new culture and the establishment of the new way of life, these efforts must be organized as strong and conscious mass movements if they are to yield high returns from the standpoint of combating the negative phenomena in socio-economic life and molding the new, socialist man. More must be done to develop the effective, positive role played by the

subward in eradicating the six social ills and combating all actions taken against socialist property and the property of citizens. This is a very complex issue, one that requires the coordination and cooperation of all sectors and levels but can only be achieved within the subward.

The improvement and construction of urban projects touch upon many different areas of life and involve many jobs that must be performed in accordance with the planning of the municipality and ward. This year, the subwards must take positive steps to implement the program of the municipality and focus their efforts on resolving the following problems: maintaining clean streets and supplying electricity and water; building sidewalks along streets and building, repairing and continuing to improve the walkways along lanes and within collective housing projects and worker areas; completing the improvement and construction of the various types of household and public privies, especially increasing the percentage of privies that are self-contained; and tearing down some of the thatch and tar paper houses that stand along main streets. The subwards must take greater responsibility in managing and educating the masses in how to maintain and repair urban projects in order to increase the efficiency with which they are used. They must fulfill their responsibility of inspecting and uncovering problems with repair work, with improving and construction projects being carried out within the subward in accordance with planning. Despite recent efforts, this is still an area in which the subwards are weak.

The subward must become a unit that is responsible for formulating its own plan and has its own budget. Recent efforts have been made in this direction but there is not yet any uniformity among the wards and the requirements involved are not high. This is a difficult matter. However, a look at what is actually being done shows that such steps can and are being taken. Therefore, in the days ahead, the municipal and ward levels of government must guide and organize efforts to learn from experience and lead the subwards in taking continued steps in this direction. They must classify the subwards on the basis of their characteristics and makeup so that they can more clearly define the specific requirements, the responsibilities and the authority of the subward in each of its functions and duties. This must include defining, on the basis of the conditions of each type subward, how much of the subward plan and budget is to be assigned to the subward and how much the subward is to draw up on its own. The purpose here is to insure that the subwards display initiative, creativity and dynamism and achieve high results in their administrative-social-economic management, especially economic management.

2. Intensifying the building of the party, strengthening the government apparatus and mass organizations and upholding the right of ownership of the laboring people within the subwards are of important significance in insuring that the subwards fulfill their functions and duties and achieve their socio-economic targets.

These efforts must continue to be carried out in accordance with the stipulations set forth in Resolution Number 24 while continuing to adjust and amend this resolution to insure that it is consistent with the actual situation.

The subward party organization, beginning with the subward party committee, must raise its leadership standards, improve its leadership skills and improve the quality of leadership provided to insure good leadership in the following areas: the formulation and implementation of socio-economic plans; security, order and national defense; the organizing of the cultural and material lives of the masses; and the building of the organization of the government, the mass organizations and the worker collectives.

The subward party organizations must conduct a study of and strengthen the agency, street and cooperative party chapters. They must adopt plans to build chapters that are pure, solid and strong and attach importance to holding regular party chapter activities and to the assignment of party members so that the party chapters are truly the militant corps of the party.

They must urgently complete the introduction of the party members at agencies and enterprises to the "activity groups of party members who live or work on the same street." At the same time, they must constantly improve the activities and operation of these groups so that they effectively support efforts to strengthen the party's leadership within the subward.

All three areas of party member work must be viewed as important: improving the quality of party members, expelling unqualified members from the party and acquiring new members. Importance must also be attached to efficiently distributing party members to insure that party leadership is provided in all fields of activity and at all important places. The training and rational utilization of retired party members must be studied.

Continued efforts must be made to strengthening the organization, insure the purity, heighten the role and increase the management effectiveness of the agencies of subward government, which include the people's council, the people's committee, the public security unit and the neighborhood teams. Importance must be attached to strengthening and increasing the activity of the neighborhood teams, which constitute the grassroot network of the subward government, so that they fulfill their responsibility of assisting the subward in specific jobs in a number of areas of population-cultural-social management, the maintenance of security and order and the struggle against negative phenomena and social ills. The subward must directly guide the activities of the neighborhood teams. Depending upon the number of these teams within the subward, subward leadership cadres can be put in charge of observing, inspecting and guiding the activities of a number of teams. However, these teams should not be considered a level of government and every effort must be made to avoid indirectly turning this assignment into an invisible level of government. Efforts must be immediately launched to study, draft and promulgate regulations governing the activities of the neighborhood teams.

While strengthening the subward government, we must continue to strengthen the Women's Union, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and Fatherland Front Committee within the subward. The forms of organization and the functions of each organization within the subward and the neighborhood teams must be more clearly defined. The activities of the mass organizations within the subwards must be oriented toward gaining the participation of the broad masses in

socio-political activities; educating the masses in and upholding their right of collective ownership; organizing mass emulation movements to develop progressive worker collectives, establish families of the new culture and establish the new way of life; and organizing the masses in supervising and inspecting the implementation of state policies and regulations within the subward, beginning with distribution-circulation, the three different recruiting efforts (military recruiting, student recruiting and labor recruiting) and the activities of the public security force. The education and mobilization of youths, teenagers and children must be considered important and intensified.

The training and utilization of cadres and the building of the corps of cadres on the subward level, which are of decisive significance in strengthening and building the subwards and strengthening the subward level, must be considered urgent needs, be governed by long-range planning and be gradually carried out through specific plans. Importance must be attached to utilizing all three types of cadres: cadres who currently hold positions on the subward level, retired cadres and cadres who reside within the subward. Special attention must be given to training and promoting key cadres on the subward level. Training must be comprehensive and give attention to work methods and experience gained from activities that have been conducted. The long-range guideline is to utilize and train persons from within the mass movement as subward cadres. Cadre policies must be correctly implemented for cadres who currently hold positions on the subward level (salaries, distribution standards, assignment to schools...) and a policy must be adopted to encourage cadres who work at agencies and enterprises within the subward, cadres who reside within the subward and retired cadres to participate in work within the subward, most importantly by serving as neighborhood team chiefs and heads of the subcommittees of the subward government.

The cadre staffs of the party, government and mass organizations within the subward that have been set up on the basis of Resolution 24 of the Municipal Party Committee must continue to be studied, adjusted and supplemented to insure that these apparatus are streamlined, operate effectively and are of high quality.

Together with the subward level, we must continue to strengthen and build the ward level in every respect. Attention must be given to making the committees and sectors on the ward level streamlined and efficient so that the activities they conduct are of high quality and support the requirements of the subward and people.

3. The guidance and organizing of implementation by the subward level and by the sectors and the levels above the subward, especially the guidance provided to the subward by the ward, must continue to be improved to insure that the initiative and creativity of the subward are tapped and the principle of centralism and unity of the ward and municipal levels is implemented.

Urgent steps must be taken to draft and implement regulations governing the work and activities of the party organization, government and mass organizations on the subward level. The sectors on the municipal and ward



levels must also adopt programs and regulations governing their work of inspecting, guiding and leading the activities of the subwards.

In the immediate future, each subward must formulate its socio-economic plan for 1985. The sectors on the municipal and ward levels must adopt plans to help the subwards formulate and implement these socio-economic plans.

The recent recruiting of a number of cadres in the committees and sectors on the municipal level to establish work groups and teams that went down to the wards and subwards to guide the implementation of Resolution Number 24 of the Municipal Party Committee was a correct step, one that had a good impact and yielded good results. Now, due to the growth of the subwards and overall work requirements, the Municipal Party Committee and Municipal People's Committee have decided to change the way that the implementation of Resolution Number 24 is organized and guided: three members of the Municipal Party Committee will be put in charge of guiding and inspecting the work performed in the three wards with the assistance of two or three cadres; at the same time, everything will be turned over to the 33 sector committees, each of which will use two or three of its own cadres to guide and inspect the work being performed within the 33 subwards (a new membership roster and new work rules will be established).

The Municipal People's Committee will guide and concretize the policies of the Municipal Party Committee that must continue to be implemented in order to strengthen and build the subward level in the days ahead.

A unit will be established to observe and study matters pertaining to the subwards and wards and assist the Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee in providing leadership and guidance.

The results that have been achieved in the recent past, although only initial results, are of important economic and political significance. Many of the steps that have been taken have had a practical impact in improving the living conditions and daily life of citizens and thus given them greater confidence in the party and state.

Through this preliminary review that we have conducted and on the basis of the experiences that have been drawn in the spirit of determination to implement the resolutions of the 6th and 7th Plenums of the Party Central Committee and the resolution of the 13th Conference of the Municipal Party Committee in a manner closely tied to the continued implementation of Resolution Number 24 of the Municipal Party Committee, we believe that our efforts to strengthen and build the subwards and strengthen the subward level as well as our efforts in the other fields of activity of the municipality will yield many larger results, will further strengthen and increase the confidence that cadres, workers and the laboring people have in the leadership of the Party Central Committee, of the municipal party organization and will, on this basis, bind everyone more closely to, make everyone feel a greater sense of responsibility toward the work of building socialism and defending the fatherland and the results of this work as they are expressed within each family, within each housing quarter, along each street and within each of their subwards and wards.

Let us continue to work hard and move forward in the revolutionary-offensive spirit, the spirit of initiative and creativity, achieve high quality and efficiency, achieve a higher rate of growth in every field of activity of the municipality, in every field of activity within the subward.

7809

CSO: 4209/362



BRIEFS

YOUTH UNION ENROLLS 700,000--From the beginning to the end of 1984, there were 695,004 youths throughout the nation admitted to the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, 116.6 percent of the goal set by the Seventh Plenum of the Youth Union Central Committee. Included in this number were 150,000 overage Ho Chi Minh Assault Youth Unit members admitted to the union and more than 400,000 youths admitted to "30-Year Dien Bien Phu Victory" union member classes. The Eighth Plenum of the Youth Union Central Committee has decided to develop 800,000 new union members. All union organization echelons are strengthening supervision to achieve and surpass that goal. [Text] [Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 26 Mar - 1 Apr 85 p 1] 7300

CSO: 4209/420

ROLE OF S&T CADRES STRESSED IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Promote the Role of Scientific and Technical Cadres in Economic Construction Units"]

[Text] Besides their combat readiness tasks and those related to the defense of the Fatherland, the armed forces also have another very important mission, that of economic construction. Many economic construction units in the army are participating in the construction of many great projects of the state. Many scientific and technical cadres and of economic management cadres have been formed encompassing many different specialties and professions. Within their area of work, the scientific and technical cadres have assiduously sought to better themselves and to combine theory with practice, which has resulted in specific contributions and brought about real economic gains. Many of their products, initiatives and improvements have been rated highly by the scientific and technical management organs of the state. Some scientific and technical cadres who after graduation had enthusiastically gone into the army have volunteered to stay and serve longer in the army after having completed their tour of duty according to the Military Draft Law. In the recent past, mingling themselves with the feverish movement of competition engaged in by every sector of the national economy, many army units doing economic construction have obtained good results such as the T Group in capital construction of bridges and roads; the S6 (Military Zone 3) group engaged in building dikes to encroach into the sea, who have been building roads and railways; Group M engaged in building homes, etc. These instances have clearly demonstrated the notable contributions of the scientific and technical cadre ranks to the economic construction tasks of the people's armed forces.

Nonetheless, in the face of the rapid increase in the ranks of scientific and technical cadres that include many new specialties and professions, many economic construction units have not done well their work of managing, in-service training, utilization and promotion of the role of scientific and technical cadres. It is a widespread phenomenon that in many localities the scientific and technical cadres have been used incorrectly, outside their specialties and professions.

We still have no plan for long-term use of cadres, thus some localities do not have enough cadres and others may have them in abundance. The in-service training meant to raise the technical cadres' capacity both in ideological matters and in their specializations has not become routine.

To quickly overcome the above shortcomings and promote even better the role of the scientific and technical cadres in the units engaged in economic construction, we must investigate and have a good grasp of the number of scientific and technical cadres available, then from there redistribute the work so as to make appropriate use of that force in accordance with the specialties and professions for which they were trained, thus in accordance with their capabilities and strengths. The recently trained specialized and technical cadres should be sent back to various base units so as to assume appropriate functions. One should transfer to upper echelon guiding organs or research organs only those cadres having gone through real production experience who are truly capable or who have been trained to do research. At the present time, the army should work closely with the various economic sectors in order to complement their numbers in needed cadres. The basic training of cadres in the units engaged in economic construction must also be based on the curriculum of the state schools. The units engaged in economic construction should only organize workshops and short-term complementation classes to in-service the cadres in needed concepts regarding economic management and specialized techniques.

To promote well the role of the scientific and technical cadres in the units engaged in economic construction, we must implement well the state policies and regimentation regarding science and technology. Referred to here are the policies and regimen regarding the nurturing of talent and material and spiritual encouragement. As far as the discovery and nurturing of talent is concerned, one should keep track of the cadres' initiatives and of various topics, and create the conditions necessary for their authors implementing well their scientific research. The active, rational and timely application of the above policies will have the effect of a lever go boost scientific and technical activities, to encourage initiatives and creative impulses so that they become a habit from the top down to the bottom, from the larger to the smaller units, thus effectively promoting the scientific and technical potential in the army.

One must reform the management of cadres in general and that of scientific and technical cadres in units engaged in economic construction, in particular; build a scientific way of doing things, and overcome the pattern of bureaucratic, cottage-industry-like, and patchwork management and administration. One must be close to the cadres, have a good handle on them and understand them in the realities of work, training and fighting.

Once we do the above tasks well, we will certainly create in the scientific and technical cadres ranks a firm conviction and be able to mobilize them so that they will make full use of their wisdom and talent in order to accomplish all the tasks assigned to them, thus actively contributing to the building of a cadre force that is in accordance with the organizational policy of the party in its undertaking to build and protect the Fatherland.

1751

CSO: 4209/331

AGRICULTURE

VICE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ON NEED FOR TECHNICAL ADVANCES

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese Feb 85 pp 51-59

[Article by Nguyen Dang, vice minister of agriculture: "Rapidly Introducing Technical Advances in Production--a Pressing Requirement of Our Country's Agriculture"]

[Text] Nowadays, science and technology are gradually becoming a direct factor of social production forces through the widespread application of technical advances in production and everyday life.

The rapid introduction in production of the achievements of scientific research, advanced technical standards and progressive experiences recorded at home and abroad (abbreviated as technical advances) is a pressing requirement and has truly become one of the main methods for developing the national economy, in general, and an especially important measure to our country's agriculture as it gradually advances from small-scale production to large-scale, socialist production.

In 1984, on the basis of research results and the advanced experiences that have been summarized in recent years, the Ministry of Agriculture selected 10 key projects involving technical advances within agriculture for application in production. These technical advances were the first to be officially recorded in the state plan; the first for which a number of essential materials were provided, such as chemical fertilizer (4,000 tons of standard nitrogen fertilizer, 2,500 tons of superphosphate and 200 tons of potash) and insecticide; and the first to be funded with operating capital with a view toward properly supporting the efforts to organize their application, publicize them, provide the necessary training, conduct inspections and conduct preliminary and final reviews of their application. Thus, in 1984, the plan for the application of technical advances in production truly became a part of the national economic plan; at the same time, technical advances became an important, scientifically based measure for insuring the successful implementation of the economic plan.

Organizing the rapid introduction of technical advances in production is a complex matter that is still very new to us. Therefore, in the process of implementation, it is necessary to provide close guidance, periodically

conduct preliminary and final reviews and promptly learn from experience in order to achieve the highest possible returns.

## Part I

In 1984, the Ministry of Agriculture guided 15 units in carrying out the 10 state level projects in the application of technical advances that were selected and recorded within the state plan (the Vietnam Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, the Grain and Food Plants Institute, the Pedology and Agrochemistry Institute, the Vegetation Protection Institute, the Animal Husbandry Institute, the Veterinary Medicine Institute, the Boi River Corn Research Center, the Mekong Delta Technical Center, the Dinh Tuong Soybean Center, the Central Seed Corporation, the Breeding and Commercial Hog Corporation, the Livestock Feed Corporation, the Vegetation Protection Department, the Sericulture Department and the Animal Husbandry Department) in widely applying these advances in production with the very positive and effective participation of the Vietnam National Agricultural Supply Corporation, which has been supplying the materials for the application of these technical advances.

To date, nearly 1 year after the start of this effort, we have achieved encouraging initial results.

1. Building the rice seed system with a view toward eliminating varieties that have become mixed or degenerated and quickly introducing good varieties of rice in production. This effort has been undertaken by the Central Seed Corporation with the aims of continuing to improve and strengthen the material bases of the farms that produce seed of the indigenous rice varieties Dong Van, Ba Vi and Khoai Chau and making preparations for the construction of a farm producing seed of the indigenous rice variety O Mon for the Mekong Delta provinces. All varieties being raised on more than 10,000 hectares have been brought into the production of indigenous seed within the system. In 1984, nearly 200 tons of indigenous seed of several primary varieties were produced, enough to meet production requirements. The building of the four-level seed production system within the districts of Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh and Quang Nam-Da Nang Provinces has been continued. The other provinces are accelerating the construction of material bases for the level I rice seed farms and recorded the building of these material bases within their state plans for 1984. Of importance at this point in time in building the rice seed system, in addition to the seed farms of the central level, the provinces and the districts, are the needs to build specialized seed units at cooperatives, adjust prices and adopt a policy that provides material inducement to producers to raise seed of high quality. It is necessary to review the work of those locations that have recorded good experiences in seed production at cooperatives so that this experience can be promptly and widely publicized.

2. Quickly introducing high yield rice varieties in production and, on this basis, establishing the assortment of rice varieties, the seasonal schedule and the intensive cultivation standards for raising the yield of rice that are to be employed in the different ecological zones. The Vietnam Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, the Grain and Food Plants Institute and



the Mekong Delta Technical Center organized the application of this technical advance in many districts throughout the country.

The Vietnam Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology has determined what the allocation of rice varieties should be in the different ecological zones on the basis of summarizing the results of widespread production trials and determined the allocation of rice varieties and the main rice crop schedules in areas that practice intensive cultivation, drought prone areas and waterlogged, lowlying areas with a view toward ascertaining which varieties of rice are currently in use and which will replace them, building a model for raising total output through additional investments in material bases, building a model of intensive cultivation to serve as the basis for the formulation of production plans in subsequent years and developing the pure rice seed production system within the districts and cooperatives.

The Institute of Grain and Food Plants has widely introduced spring rice variety number 2 in production within the application of spring rice varieties and adopted intensive cultivation standards. At present, spring rice variety number 2 has been transplanted on roughly 150,000 to 200,000 hectares in many different provinces. This is a pure variety of rice that produces high yields when intensively cultivated, one that will help to increase the output of grain. Together with expanding the production of spring rice variety number 2, the institute has also signed a long-term responsibility contract with the Haiphong Municipal People's Committee with regard to supplying seed and assuming technical responsibility in the production of seed for grain crops, primarily rice seed, to the municipality. This approach is a way to closely tie the research institutes to production while quickly introducing technical advances in production on the scale of a province. In addition, the institute signed level I pure seed selection and production contracts (primarily for the Moc Tuyen variety) with a number of districts governing a total of roughly 300 hectares.

The Mekong Delta Technical Center has incorporated rice variety NN4B within the high yield varieties used within the Mekong Delta. In 1984, between 200,000 and 250,000 hectares of variety NN4B were raised in this important rice growing region, with average yields ranging from 40 to 45 quintals per hectare. The center has also contracted with the Phuoc Thoi Farm to build a model that raises two rice crops per year with a yield of 10 tons per hectare and 1 soybean crop per year with a yield of 2 tons per hectare.

3. Technical advances in the integrated prevention and control of pests and diseases of rice within the scope of the district. These technical advances are being applied by the Vegetation Protection Institute and the Vegetation Protection Department within Nam Ninh District in Ha Nam Ninh Province and Thach That and Dan Phuong Districts in Hanoi. They essentially involve taking integrated measures designed primarily to keep pests and diseases at a level at which they do not cause economic losses and have the least possible effect upon the environment, thereby insuring high yields from intensive cultivation.

The system of integrated measures to prevent and control the principal pests and diseases of rice is based on the following factors:

--Establishing an allocation of varieties that are well suited to each area and resistant to pests and diseases but still produce the highest possible yields;

--Applying intensive cultivation techniques which insure that crops grow and develop well and bear high yields but inhibit disease (selecting the proper season, using fertilizer, transplanting plants at reasonable densities, etc.);

--Taking positive measures to curb the populations of harmful organisms, measures which include making timely and accurate forecasts; employing chemical and biological measures in a scientifically based manner and with thorough knowledge of the growth and development of those organisms that cause damage in fields; using insecticides properly and at the right time to prevent and limit the spread of pests, diseases, insects and pockets of disease; and using chemicals in a sensible manner to not only treat plants damaged by pests and diseases, but also enhance the effect of beneficial insects.

During the 1984 5th month-spring season, as a result of applying these technical advances, Nam Ninh District enjoyed virtual freedom from pests and diseases, especially the principal pests and diseases, such as brown planthoppers, leaf rollers, stem borers, rice blast, *Nigrospora oryzae*, silver leaf disease [*xanthomonas oryzae*] and so forth. The number of chemicals used was lower compared to the average of many previous years. Compared to the 1983 winter-spring season, the district rice yield increased by 7 tons per hectare, to 44 quintals per hectare, and its total paddy output increased by roughly 7,000 tons. According to the method used to scientifically calculate the returns from the application of technical advances in production (the method of calculation employed by the Soviet Union), reducing the damage caused by pests and diseases alone increased the output of paddy by about 1,400 tons.

4. Technical advances in the efficient use of fertilizer to raise crop yields and improve the soil. These technical advances have been applied by the Pedology and Agrochemistry Institute in the six main soil zones: the alluvial soil along the Red River, the alluvial soil along the Thai Binh River, depleted soil, sulfate soil, the soil in lowlying areas and coastal, sandy soil. In 1984, these advances were applied on a total of 8,500 hectares at 43 cooperatives in 15 districts of 10 provinces and municipalities. They were applied to re-evaluate the actual fertility of the soil within these districts (by a new method), restructure the allocation of crops in a rational manner within each soil zone, establish procedures for utilizing fertilizer in the most efficient manner possible and establish general intensive cultivation standards, especially technical standards and fertilization methods for each specific crop. During the 1984 winter-spring season, the cooperatives that applied these technical advances increased their yields by 0.7 to 1.5 tons per hectare, depending upon the class of soil, compared to 1983. In those districts in which pilot projects are being conducted in the application of chemistry, namely, Vu Ban District in Ha Nam Ninh Province, Soc Son District in Hanoi and Tan Thanh District in Long An Province, units that are models of achieving large returns from the rational use of chemical fertilizers have emerged. At the Hop Hung Cooperative in Vu Ban District, a yield of 18 quintals per hectare is produced if neither nitrogen nor phosphate fertilizer

are applied. If  $80N + 90P_2O_5$  are applied, a yield of 35 quintals per hectare (a 100 percent increase) is produced. The application of 1 kilogram N + 1 kilogram of  $P_2O_5$  results in 18 additional kilograms of paddy being produced. The application of 1 kilogram of superphosphate can increase paddy output by 1.7 kilograms.

5. Expanding the use of new varieties of corn in production and corn intensive cultivation standards in areas in which the cultivation of corn is centralized. This technical advance has been applied by the Boi River Corn Research Center and the Livestock Feed Corporation. At present, the roughly 400,000 hectares of corn raised in our country yield an average of only 14-15 quintals per hectare. Only about 10 percent of the corn raised is new, high yield varieties. Meanwhile, in widespread trials on main crop fields within a number of areas, new varieties of corn, such as VM 1, combined 2A1, combined 2B1, TSB2, Lam River 1, Hybrid Number 2 and so forth, raised under the intensive corn cultivation standards of adequate fertilizer, planting at the right time in the season and planting at the proper density have yielded 30 to 35 quintals per hectare, twice as much as the current average yield.

In 1984, the Boi River Corn Research Center signed contracts to apply this technical advance within Hanoi, Vinh Phu, Ha Tuyen, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa and so forth on roughly 10,000 hectares and produced yields ranging from 25 to 30 quintals per hectare.

6. Expanding the use of soybean varieties DT70, DT74 and DT76 in production and soybean intensive cultivation standards. This technical advance has been implemented by the Dinh Tuong Soybean Center. Due to a shortage of cadres, this project has only been carried out on 100 hectares in Thieu Yen District in Thanh Hoa Province.

7. Using Zebu cattle and primarily Sindhi cattle to improve the Vietnam Golden cattle herd.

The results of research and expanded trials in production show that crossbreeding Zebu cattle and primarily Sindhi cattle with Vietnam Golden cattle produces crossbred cattle that weigh 30 to 35 percent more (Vietnam Golden cattle weigh 200 kilograms, Sindhi crossbred cattle weigh 270-280 kilograms). Milk production is increased from 300-400 kilograms in Vietnam Golden cattle to 800-900 kilograms in Sindhi crossbred cattle. The percentage of cows that calve increases by 7 percent (the calving rate is 50 percent among Vietnam Golden cattle, 55-60 percent among Sindhi crossbred cattle). The beef yield of Sindhi crossbred cattle is as high as 49 percent (42-44 percent in Vietnam Golden cattle). On the basis of confirmed technical advances, the Animal Husbandry Institute and the Dairy Buffalo and Cattle Corporation set up a project to improve the Vietnam Golden cattle herd, the objective of which is to crossbreed the entire Vietnam cattle herd with Sindhi cattle by 1990 and raise the percentage of Sindhi blood in Vietnam Golden cattle to 25-85 percent. In 1984, the ministry instructed the Animal Husbandry Institute to initiate this program by establishing models of the improvement of Vietnam Golden cattle within a number of key districts, such as Tho Xuan, Gia Lam, Tam Ky, Thang Binh, etc.

The building of liquid semen collection stations is primarily being carried out by the people with equipment and breeding stock (currently being sold to cooperatives at a little more than 60 dong per kilogram, including transportation, other costs and taxes) being supplied by the state. The Dairy Buffalo and Cattle Corporation is responsible for initiating this program in all areas of the country and building the artificial insemination network. The Animal Husbandry Institute will establish models of upgrading the Golden cattle herd through crossbreeding with Sindhi cattle in a number of key districts.

Introducing more Sindhi blood into the cattle herd is mainly a matter of producing breeding bulls. The state must assign targets on the production of breeding bulls to the federations of enterprises and the central and local state farms that raise cattle. The state must set the selling prices of breeder bulls in plans and encourage and expand the use of liquid semen, which is an effective method of artificial insemination for which the people themselves can build the necessary facilities.

8. The commercial crossbreeding of hogs within the different ecological zones. This technical advance is being applied by the Animal Husbandry Department and the Breeding and Commercial Hog Corporation. The Animal Husbandry Department has applied this technical advance on the basis of providing breeding areas with guidance and defining the basic sow herd and crossbreeding pairs suited to each production area throughout the country; establishing and publicizing the methods of intensive hog production in order to improve the quality of hog herds through selection and monitoring of breeding stock; applying technical advances to increase the farrowing rate of sows from 1.2-1.5 to 1.7 times per year and wean sucklings at 45 days of age while taking effective measures to prevent and control livestock epidemics.

The Breeding and Commercial Hog Corporation has initiated this project in 15 districts with which it has economic ties. It has defined suitable crossbreeding formulas for each district and supplied both sows and boars to these districts to promote commercial crossbreeding. The results that have been achieved within a number of districts are: the market weight of hogs has risen from roughly 50 kilograms to roughly 70 kilograms (Tam Diep District in Ha Nam Ninh Province); a network of artificial insemination stations is gradually being established; and the district has served as the base for increasing the number of crossbred commercial hogs with foreign blood into the millions, thereby producing tens of thousands of additional tons of pork, live weight.

9. Standards for improving the prevention and control of hog cholera (vaccinations by age group) and the worming of hogs. These technical advances have been applied by the Veterinary Medicine Institute in the provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu, Haiphong, Ha Bac, etc.

Hog cholera remains the principal cause of hog losses in our country. The previous standard for preventing and controlling hog cholera was to inoculate hogs two to three times each year. However, this practice has not provided complete immunization nor brought this disease under control. The standards for improving the prevention and control of hog cholera mainly involve



inoculating all hogs between the ages of 35 and 50 days with attenuated hog cholera vaccine, thus providing immunization for anywhere from 12 to 20 months. Thus, a hog need only be vaccinated once during its life and sows need only be vaccinated once each year, thereby saving vaccine, labor and money.

Worming standards for hogs have been applied in virtually all provinces of the Red River Delta and the Mekong Delta. Each hog is wormed two to three times during its life (at a cost of 3 dong per worming). This reduces the percentage of emaciated hogs (generally 12 percent of the herd) and increases the market weight of hogs by 4 to 5 kilograms. In recent years, Ha Nam Ninh Province, Haiphong and Ha Son Binh Province have successfully applied this technical advance in their hog production.

At this point in time, veterinary medical care continues to mainly be a matter of organizing the well coordinated and effective application of the technical advances in veterinary medicine within production, organizing the veterinary network and organizing inoculation efforts in a way that yields high results.

10. Technical advances in the production of dimorphous Vietnam crossbred commercial silkworm eggs. These advances have been applied by the Department of Sericulture at the Mai Linh, Viet Hung, Bao Loc, Dan Phuong and Truc Chinh Silkworm Farms and the Quang Nam-Da Nang Silkworm Egg Farm.

During the years from 1968 to 1974, the first strains of dimorphous Vietnam silkworms were crossbred, certified and widely introduced in production. Since 1977, we have been completely self-sufficient in breeding silkworm eggs and have not had to import them from foreign countries. Silkworm breeding farms have gradually begun producing dimorphous x dimorphous silkworm eggs for the spring-fall season and polymorphous x dimorphous eggs for the summer season.

The production of eggs of dimorphous silkworm strains involves different characteristics and higher technical standards than the production of polymorphous strains. Due to the nature of their pupal stage, dimorphous silkworm eggs can be kept from the season during which they are laid until the following season or from one year to the next through refrigeration and can be hatched artificially by treating them with acid. At the same time, incubation standards are higher from the standpoint of maintaining suitable temperature, humidity and light to insure that the genetic traits of the strain are maintained. Consequently, applying the advances that have been made in producing dimorphous Vietnam crossbred commercial silkworm eggs (crossing the 621 and 644 strains, crossing the 644 and the dark mildew strains, crossing the 621 and golden strains) is a very pressing requirement in sericulture. These technical advances entail providing suitable heat, humidity and light during incubation; raising level I and level II original silkworm strains; producing eggs of indigenous strains and F<sub>1</sub> hybrid strains; using a microscope to check for silkworm diseases, using disinfectant to prevent and control silkworm diseases; and refrigerating eggs, treating eggs with acid and preserving eggs.



The activities being conducted to introduce these technical advances in production differ in many different ways; however, the most common approach has been for research agencies and basic production units to enter into responsibility contracts and economic contracts. Then, depending upon the economic returns from the application of technical advances and the extent of participation by the research agency, the basic production unit pays a bonus to individuals or the collective of the research agency. This approach encourages the rapid introduction of technical advances in production and heightens the responsibility of each side. However, it is clear that in order for technical advances to be applied in production more quickly and more effectively, it is necessary to research and establish a single, easily implemented mechanism that provides incentive to and balances the interests of the party's two contracts.

## Part II

The application of key, state level technical advances in production encompasses a series of complex matters, such as determining the topics of technical advances; working up economic-technical documentation to insure that technical advances are rapidly applied in production and yield high economic returns; incorporating the technical advances plan with the overall plan of the national economy; establishing forms of organization by which technical advances can be rapidly applied in production; establishing the activities conducted under and the form of the economic contracts and responsibility contracts employed in the application of technical advances; establishing procedures for the distribution of products resulting from contracts with a view toward providing incentive for producers, for individuals and collectives to participate in the application of technical advances in production; determining economic returns and building models for the widespread dissemination of technical advances within production; establishing the procedures for state material and financial support in the application of technical advances; defining the responsibilities of state agencies (the Ministry of Agriculture, the State Planning Commission and the State Science and Technology Commission) in publicizing and managing state level projects in technical advances and propagandizing and publicizing models of technical advances among basic production units and producers, etc. From the application of technical advances in production in recent years, especially in 1984, we have recorded the following initial experiences:

### 1. Determining which technical advances are key, state level technical advances.

In principle, the topics of technical advances must be based on the results of experimental research, the standards for technical advances and experience gained from production at home and abroad that have been recognized by a science-technology council on the ministerial level and approved and ordered applied in production by the minister.

When organizing the application of a technical advance in production, it is necessary, on the basis of these diverse and higher detailed research results, to insure that the integrated nature of production is maintained. For example, the technical advance of using integrated measures to prevent and

control rice pests and diseases must encompass everything from establishing an allocation of disease resistant, high yield rice varieties and practicing the intensive cultivation techniques regarding planting density, the use of fertilizer and the timing of the season to making forecasts and, if necessary, using chemicals in the most sensible and efficient manner possible. The rational use of fertilizer to raise crop yields must also encompass everything from establishing an allocation of crop varieties that is well suited to each class of soil to farming techniques, the rational use of fertilizer on each specific crop, etc.

2. Working up economic-technical documentation with a view toward providing the scientific bases and other conditions necessary for technical advances to be applied in production in a manner that yields the highest possible returns and effectively supports production objectives. In recent years, this has been done in two ways. First, the "explanation of application of a technical advance in the production of a new product" form issued by the State Science and Technology Commission must be filled out for all technical advances. However, the intent of this form is only to serve as a general guideline for managers, not to provide practical support of the application of a technical advance within production. Therefore, it is suggested that the various state management agencies, especially the State Planning Commission, soon issue instructions on how to work up economic-technical documentation suited to each type application of a technical advance, instructions which insure that this documentation is, as it should be, both scientific and practical. Secondly, with projects that are important, are large in scale, require a long time to implement and involve many materials and much equipment, the Ministry of Agriculture has, in addition to this explanation, ordered the development of complete projects for application in production, such as the "Using Sindhi Cattle To Upgrade the Vietnam Golden Cattle Herd by 1990" project, which is based on incorporating technical advances in a project to develop the Vietnam cattle herd, or the "Model of the Well Coordinated Application of Technical Advances in Rice Production and Fertilization" project, which is designed to develop and make rational use of the potentials of the lowlying areas of the four districts of Vu Ban, Tam Diep, Y Yen and Thanh Liem in Ha Nam Ninh Province. Such complete projects will gradually be reflected in plans and conducted annually in the application of technical advances within production. This experience shows that the capability exists for not only applying advances that are purely technical in nature, but also advances in planning, in organization and management and in supply operations with the aim of effectively resolving the pressing problems raised by production.

3. Planning the application of technical advances in a manner closely tied to the formulation of production plans.

On the basis of technical advances that have been established as the scientific base underlying the formulation of yearly and long-term production plans, the formulation of the plan for the application of a technical advance is one of the important measures insuring the successful implementation of the production plan. Therefore, closely tying the production plan to the plan for the application of a technical advance is an indispensable element of the entire socio-economic development plan, in general. The state plan target for agriculture in 1985 is 19 million tons of grain, an increase of more than 1

million tons over 1984, the bulk of which will take the form of higher yields achieved through intensive cultivation. Therefore, the plans and measures that are adopted must make thorough use of the technical advances in rice varieties, the allocation of varieties, farming techniques, integrated measures for the prevention and control of crop pests and diseases, the rational use of fertilizer and so forth that have been applied in production or applied in large-scale models to insure the successful implementation of production plans. Plans for the application of technical advances must be an integral part of plans for the development of production. However, in recent years, the formulation by the ministry of plans for the application of technical advances has only been based on the plans of the research institutes, the technical departments and the specialized corporations. At a time when it is the localities and basic production units that apply technical advances, plans for the application of technical advances are not being formulated on the local level. Therefore, in 1985 and subsequent years, along with the planning of the application of technical advances by the scientific and technical facilities of the ministry, it is necessary to plan the application of technical advances on the local level and assign the localities the responsibility of implementing these plans. Only in this way is it possible to closely tie research facilities to production. At the same time, basic production units must take the initiative in establishing ties with research facilities and scientists to request their support of the locality's production.

#### 4. The methods by which technical advances are introduced in production.

Until recently, technical advances have been introduced in production primarily on the basis of agreements between scientific research facilities and the localities without any binding economic responsibilities, as a result, individuals and collectives were not encouraged to assume the responsibility for applying a technical advance within production. In 1981, the government issued Decision 175 CP on signing and implementing economic contracts within scientific research and the application of technology. The Ministry of Finance and the State Science and Technology Commission issued Circular 1438 which provided instructions in how to implement this decision by the Council of Ministers. Then, in 1983, the Ministry of Agriculture issued Directive Number 19 on the signing and implementation of economic contracts for the application of technical advances in production within the agricultural sector. At present, the application of technical advances in production is still being carried out by three different methods: 1) by the old method, because the specifics required for contracts have yet to be worked out and the material bases needed to support these contracts have not been established; 2) by means of responsibility contracts between scientific-technical agencies and basic production units; 3) by means of economic contracts between scientific-technical agencies and basic production units. Of these three different methods, the use of economic contracts between scientific-technical agencies and basic production units is the most effective. It fully defines the responsibilities of the research institutes and basic production units in the process of implementing contracts, consequently, technical advances are applied with good results. Therefore, in the years ahead, it is necessary to make widespread use of these contracts in the introduction of technical

advances in production as stipulated in Council of Ministers' Decision 175 CP and Ministry of Agriculture Directive 19.

5. The relationship between the central level and the local level in organizing the application of technical advances in production.

The general principles that have been established regarding the application of technical advances at basic production units are that the locality (the Agriculture Service and the district agriculture committee) must manage and organize the dissemination of technical advances within production and basic production units (cooperatives) must organize their application while the scientific-technical agencies serve as the technical staff and provide technical advice and instruction. However, continued studies are necessary to clearly determine which methods of organizing the application of technical advances are most effective from the standpoint of the relationship between the central level and local agricultural management agencies and the basic production units in the process of organizing the application of technical advances in production.

6. Developing models of the application of technical advances in production.

In the process of translating the results of scientific-technical research into technical advances in production (the scientific-technical research and production cycle), technical advances are the transitional stage or, in other words, are the intermediary stage of this cycle. As a result, technical advances are both factors of real production and measures that support production; at the same time, even when applied in production, they still embody factors of developmental research, especially the parameters regarding economic returns in main crop production. For this reason, the development of models of the widespread (within the scope of a district) application of technical advances in production is an indispensable part of the mechanism for quickly introducing technical advances in production. Especially with regard to agriculture, a sector based on biological processes, the results of research conducted within the laboratory and trial crop yields are usually higher than the results and yields achieved when applying a technical advance in main crop production because the diverse and complex conditions encountered in production are not identical to the conditions under which research and trials are conducted. Experience has shown that many technical advances that are applied immediately fail to yield results and, in addition, affect production adversely or only produce results on a small scale during the first years and then gradually lose their effect. Many technical advances remain in trial production on small amounts of area for many years because returns from their application in production cannot be guaranteed. The building of models of the application of technical advances within the scope of the district is a trial conducted within a miniaturized production model, consequently, this is a practice that can publicize and persuade others to apply a technical advance in production on a larger scale. These models help us re-examine, in a fuller and more comprehensive manner, the scientific-technical, socio-economic and other aspects of a technical advance and adopt guidelines for investing in the thorough development of its commercial potentials in production. At the same time, they also provide advanced units for use in publicizing and applying a technical advance throughout the country. From the realities of organizing



the application of technical advances in recent years, the model of "the intensive cultivation and integrated prevention and control of pests and diseases of rice in Nam Ninh District" has emerged. It is necessary to promptly summarize the features of this model so that they can be widely publicized.

7. Partial material and financial investments and support by the state in the application of technical advances.

In 1984, for the first time ever, the technical advances of the agricultural sector were officially recorded in the state plan and supported by the state with some materials to insure that their application is expanded in production. There are still many differing opinions concerning this matter. Some persons maintain that the economic returns from technical advances stem mainly from additional investments in materials (fertilizer, insecticide) and that some localities know that by acquiring technical advances they also acquire the materials provided to support their application. This view is incorrect. To begin with, advanced production standards themselves demand that certain material conditions be established to support their proper implementation and achieve the highest possible returns in production. The quantity of materials invested in technical advances only amounts to partial support and supplementary materials are required to meet the standards of new technical advances, which are supplied by making full use of existing material sources within production and within the localities. On the other hand, the materials invested in a technical advance are investments that are fully based in science and truly yield high returns in production. Models of technical advances provide the state with the basis needed to formulate plans and balance the supply of materials within production plans. For example, the "intensive cultivation and integrated prevention and control of pests and diseases of rice in Nam Ninh" model has begun to provide us with experience in how to use chemicals in an economical manner and not harm the environment. Instead of spraying crops periodically as was the practice previously, spraying is only done to extinguish pockets of disease or to bring pests and diseases under control before they reach the threshold at which they cause damage, consequently, less pesticide is being used. However, the pesticides that are used must be effective against the main pests and diseases and contain a high percentage of active ingredients in order to save on transportation and storage costs. And, pesticides must be supplied in a timely manner so that they can be used as soon as pests and diseases appear.

It is our thinking that the state should turn over to the Ministry of Agriculture additional materials with which to support technical advances and capital for investment in capital construction projects related to technical advances in order to unify their management and insure their effective use. The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for investing in and applying technical advances throughout the sector.

8. Conducting preliminary and final reviews, propagandizing and publicizing technical advances within production.

This is an indispensable part of the process of rapidly applying technical advances in production. It is the basic production units and laborers that



directly utilize technical advances within production, consequently, their knowledge of science must be increased and they must have thorough knowledge of the technical advance that they are applying. Using a wide variety of methods to educate laborers in new techniques, such as holding technical training; building models, technical demonstration centers and scientific-technical clubs; printing and distributing technical standards in the form of pamphlets, small books and pictures; and promptly conducting preliminary and final reviews of good experiences and creative approaches taken in production in order to widely publicize them will yield major returns in the process of applying technical advances.

#### 9. Concerning the management provided by state functional agencies.

The application of scientific-technical achievements within agriculture is becoming one of the important fields in the management provided by state functional agencies. In recent years, the coordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the State Planning Commission and State Science and Technology Commission has yielded good results in the following areas: determining the key technical advances of the agricultural sector; guiding their application within key production areas; working up economic-technical documentation and comprehensive projects for major programs in technical advances; providing some materials for the application of technical advances; and participating in inspections and evaluations in the process of organizing the application of key technical advances within production.

Recent experience has shown that it is necessary, in the years ahead, to clearly define the responsibilities of the State Planning Commission and the State Science-Technology Commission to the Ministry of Agriculture within the mechanism that exists for rapidly applying technical advances in production, especially the responsibilities of the State Planning Commission in planning technical advances as a part of the improvement of the planning of the national economy.

#### Part III

The year 1985 is the final year of the 1981-1985 Five Year Plan. At the same time, it will lay the groundwork for the 1986-1990 Five Year Plan.

The grain production target under the 1985 state plan is 19 million tons. Rice output will increase by more than 1 million tons compared to 1984, with 80 percent of this increase coming from intensive cultivation. In livestock production, we must continue to comprehensively develop the production of all species of livestock within all three sectors, the state-operated sector, the collective sector and the household sector, in order to produce additional food products to meet domestic needs and participate in export activities and supply additional fertilizer and draft power for crop production.

Thus, the guidelines of the 1985 agricultural production plan are mainly these: fully adhering to the policy of practicing intensive cultivation within agriculture while developing agriculture comprehensively, that is, developing crop production, livestock production and the trade sector, and endeavoring to achieve high yields, high quality and high economic efficiency.

We must bring about a strong shift in direction in the exports task of the agricultural sector and attach importance to quickly increasing the sources of agricultural and processed agricultural products for exportation to create the conditions for the development of domestic production and open new sources of capital for the economy, in general. Closely tying production development tasks to strengthening agriculture's material bases and rapidly applying scientific-technical achievements in production must be established as the basis for the formulation of production plans, considering this to be an effective way to insure that the targets of agricultural development are met during each planning period.

On the basis of the results and experience gained in applying technical advances in production in recent years, especially in 1984, the Ministry of Agriculture considers the key, 1985 state-level projects in technical advances to support the main targets of agricultural production as follows:

1. Quickly introducing high yield, resistant varieties of rice in production; establishing an allocation of rice varieties suited to each of the different ecological zones; and applying all the technical advances that have been made in rice production to establish models of 10 tons of rice per hectare per year being produced on large areas through intensive cultivation.
2. Applying intensive cultivation measures and integrated measures to prevent and control the pests and diseases of rice within the scope of the district.
3. Applying the technical advances that have been made in the rational use of fertilizer in order to raise crop yields and improve the soil.
4. Rapidly introducing high yield varieties of corn in production and applying intensive cultivation standards to achieve yields of 30-35 quintals per hectare in those areas in which corn production is centralized.
5. Rapidly introducing high yield peanut varieties in production and applying intensive cultivation standards in all areas that raise peanuts, especially in peanut production on hillsides.
6. Expanding the cultivation of high yield soybean varieties, applying intensive cultivation standards and producing and using Nitrozin to raise soybean yields.
7. Applying technical advances to improve the quality of hog breeding herds by managing and registering national breeds, monitoring breeding selection, defining crossbreeding matches suited to each area, surveying and building the core herd of basic sows and breeding boars and promoting the use of artificial insemination to support the commercial crossbreeding of hogs within the different ecological zones.
8. Building and improving the network of veterinary stations from the central to the local levels so that we can implement livestock insurance with a view toward preventing and controlling livestock diseases and wiping out the three main diseases of hogs, erysipelas, cholera and pasteurellosis, in the years ahead.

9. Applying technical advances in order to produce feed supplements such as vitamins, minerals, antibiotics and so forth, and mixed feed for livestock in exact accordance with state standards.

10. Using Zebu and primarily Sindhi cattle to improve the Vietnam Golden cattle herd and crossbreeding the entire Vietnam Golden cattle herd with Sindhi cattle by 1990, beginning with the 80,000 head of cattle at state farms, in order to increase the percentage of Sindhi blood in Vietnam Golden cattle to anywhere from 25 to 85 percent.

11. Applying technical advances in the production of Vietnam dimorphous crossbred commercial silkworm eggs, specifically, incubating eggs, raising level I and level II basic silkworm breeds, producing eggs of native breeds and F<sub>1</sub> hybrid strains, using microscopes to check for silkworm diseases and refrigerating, treating with acid and preserving silkworm eggs with the aim of providing a full supply of good breeding stock for production.

12. Quickly providing mechanized equipment to support the intensive cultivation of rice: equipment for placing nitrogen fertilizer deep within the soil, peddle driven rice threshing machines, jet pumps and motorized insecticide sprayers made of plastic.

13. Applying technical advances to expand the raising of seasonal crossbred commercial ducks, develop a pisciculture-duck production model and develop models of commercial chicken production within the state-operated and household sectors.

The formulation of the plans for the 13 key projects in technical advances for 1985 and the organizing of their application in production will be carried out in two ways:

--Those technical advances or the principle elements of a technical advance for which all the conditions needed for their application in production exist must be recorded as plan norms to be applied in production at all basic units of the central level and the localities while insuring balance among the various aspects of the process of implementing these norms (for example, with regard to the project of introducing more Sindhi blood into the Vietnam cattle herd, it is necessary to adopt yearly plan norms and assign targets to those state farms, federations of enterprises and localities that raise cattle or producing Sindhi bulls or using Sindhi cattle that meet all standards in direct crossbreeding or the production of liquid or dried, frozen semen).

--All other technical advances will be planned and applied in large models (district models) within the different ecological zones of agriculture. It is necessary to provide all the conditions needed for technical advances to be applied in a manner that yields the highest possible returns in production.

In the formulation of plans, we must compute the specific economic returns from technical advances, that is, compute the percentage of increase in the output of agricultural products resulting from these advances each year. We are still only estimating the economic returns from technical advances and are not able to separate the different factors that contribute to increases in

yields. Therefore, while awaiting the adoption of a method of computing the economic returns from technical advances that is suited to the conditions of Vietnam, we can employ the following method of computing the economic returns from technical advances that is being used by the Soviet Union:

$H_{HN} = (G_m - G_o) - (C_m - C_o) \times K$ , in which:  $H_{HN}$  is the annual economic returns from the application of a new technical advance.

$G_m$  and  $G_o$  are the values of the total product harvested per unit after and before the application of the technical advance.

$C_m$  and  $C_o$  are the costs per unit after and before the application of the technical advance.

$K$  is the total number of units to which the technical advance is applied.

When applying this formula in our production of rice, we have:

$H_{HN} = (NS_m - NS_o) - (C_m - C_o) \times S$ , in which:  $NS_m$  and  $NS_o$  are the new and old yields of rice;  $C_m$  and  $C_o$  are the new and old costs; and  $S$  is the amount of area under cultivation to which the technical advance is applied (all values are in paddy equivalent).

The comprehensive, strong and steady development of Vietnam's agriculture in the direction of intensive cultivation and specialized farming and toward large-scale socialist production demands the rapid introduction of technical advances in production, considering this to be one of our pressing tasks today. With the results and experiences gained in the application of technical advances in production in 1984, even though these are only initial results and experiences, we have every reason to think that, with the spirit of diligence and creativity and the high sense of responsibility of the large corps of agricultural scientific-technical cadres, with the dynamism of basic production units and their ability to quickly accept the new, we will surely record even larger achievements in 1985 and subsequent years.

Received: 1 October 1984

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CSO: 4209/374



AGRICULTURE

CONFERENCE REVIEWS SUBURBAN HO CHI MINH CITY 1984 AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 5 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by P.V. (Reporter): "During 1985, Rural Ho Chi Minh City Continues To Expand Specialized Cultivation Area, Promote Intensive Cultivation, Achieve High Yields and Output"]

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City Agricultural Service recently held a conference to review the agricultural production of 1984 and develop a production plan for 1985.

The summary reports stated clearly that during 1984, despite the unfavorable weather, agricultural production in the suburbs still had new developments and the results attained were higher than 1983. Although the grain crop area was not increased over last year, thanks to intensive cultivation, 1984 output attained 252,205 tons, surpassing the planned level by .88 percent and 1983 by .97 percent. The specialized vegetable cultivation area continued to expand to 2,300 hectares, including 1,200 hectares of collective land. The vegetable cultivation area during 1984 reached 15,149 hectares with an output of 259,000 tons, answering 60 percent of the city's requirements. Both the cultivated area and output of annual industrial crops (peanuts and tobacco) increased over 1983. The peanut area alone increased by 1,364 hectares and sugarcane increased by 1,000 hectares. In stock raising, although the hog herd and poultry flock failed to reach planned levels, they still increased over last year: the hog herd by 13 percent and poultry by 37 percent. The cattle and buffalo herd continued to increase with 89,805 head at the end of 1984, surpassing the planned level by 6 percent. Because the domestic animal and poultry breeding stock are selectively bred and supplemented with breeds imported from foreign countries, their quality has been raised. All production and business state farms, corporations, stations and farms achieved and surpassed planned levels, made a profit and no longer have to compensate for losses.

The conference concluded that the reasons and experience lessons of the 1984 success were that party committee and administrative echelons of the suburban districts resolutely supervised strong promotion of intensive cultivation in conjunction with the development of specialized cultivation areas and the close connection of agricultural transformation with production development. Agricultural material supply has been improved and materials are introduced in keeping with the production schedule. The movement to introduce scientific and technical advances to agricultural production has received widespread response from the farmers. The construction of field water conservancy projects has had



an effect of promptly serving intensive cultivation, mechanizing and expansion of specialized cultivation areas. The city's synchronized and prompt investment in the material and technical base and promulgation of timely and rational investment, purchasing and price policies have had a great effect on agricultural development.

The conference unanimously approved an agricultural production course for 1985 of continuing to strengthen, develop and expand the area specializing in cultivation of vegetables, annual industrial crops and high-yield rice, and to strongly develop stock raising in both the family and the collective areas and on state-operated farms, assuring the balance between farming and stock raising. The primary objectives for 1985 are:

-Vegetable production: 270,000 tons, assuring the supply of 80 percent of the city's vegetable requirements.

-Grain output: 250,000 tons.

-Area of annual industrial crop cultivation: 20,000 hectares, including 10,000 hectares of peanuts with an output of 12,000 tons.

-Wool head: 270,000 head; poultry: 3.5 million birds; buffaloes and cattle: 25,000 head.

To achieve these objectives, it is necessary to continually achieve promotion of intensive cultivation, to use new high-yield varieties, to expand the areas of specialized cultivation, and to increase investment in the material and technical base.

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CNY: 1985/0311

SOUTHERN PROVINCES CONTINUE AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 5 Apr 85 p 3

['Agricultural Transformation in the South' Column by Do Tien Ngoc, Central Agricultural Department: "New Developments in Southern Provinces"]

[Text] During the past few years and especially in 1984, new developments have been made in the socialist transformation of agriculture in the provinces of former Nam Bo. Local areas have reallocated more than 389,000 hectares of the field land to poor farmers with little or no land for production development. In the space of 4 years alone (1981-1984), the provinces reallocated more than 105,000 hectares and divided it among more than 120,000 farm families. Field reallocation has been basically completed in the small-area and high-yield rice zones and is being urgently implemented by local areas in the floating rice and sparsely populated areas with few laborers.

In conjunction with land reallocation, the movement of farmers participating in production solidarity teams, production collectives and agricultural, marketing and credit cooperatives to build the new rural area is in a trend of widespread development. By the end of 1984, the local areas had established 23,644 collectives and 365 agricultural cooperatives, attracting 52 percent of the families and 45 percent of the farm land to collective production. The provinces have also established 23,000 production solidarity teams to attract 80 percent of the farm families still engaged in individual work into training and preparation for establishing collectives.

In Tien Giang Province, 20 districts and 628 villages have basically completed agricultural cooperativization with collective and cooperative forms. The majority of production collectives work well, achieving higher rice yields and output than the individual farmers. Many collectives have expanded the business trades. Models of excellent production and outstanding completion of state obligations are appearing in increasingly greater numbers. Local areas all have models of association and joint enterprise between cooperatives and production collectives, and between collective agricultural economic units and marketing and credit cooperatives to expand business production, supply materials, process agricultural products and distribute products, thereby increasing the collective economic income. Most of these units have implemented product contracting for groups and individual laborers, developing effects and results in many aspects, persuading the farmers, and creating conditions for the cooperativization movement to develop both in breadth and in depth during the years to come.

Collective and cooperative management cadres at village, district and provincial levels have additional experience in coordinating the transformation mission with rural construction and socialist agriculture in the grain production areas.

More attention has been given to advanced cadre training. During the 3 years from 1982 to 1984, the provinces have provided advanced vocational and collective economic management training to 400,000 primary level cadres, at the same time an important contribution toward building primary level party and administrative units.

Many locations have closely connected agricultural transformation with that of industry and trade, guiding farm organizations into collective work with suitable low to high-level standards and scales, relying entirely on farm labor solidarity units, and resolutely struggling against the bourgeoisie and rich peasant class to restrict and eliminate from the source every form of labor exploitation in the rural area while simultaneously gradually building the material and technical base and welfare projects aimed at building the new rural area and the new socialist man.

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CSO: 4209/420

TO HUU VISITS MEKONG DELTA PROVINCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15, 16 Apr 85

[Article by Le Huyen Thong: "The Mekong Delta After 10 Years of Liberation"]

[15 Apr 85 p 3]

[Text] Recently comrade To Huu, a member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited a number of Nam Bo provinces, worked with the Tay Ninh, Dong Nai, and Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone party committees, and visited a number of industrial installations, precincts, and subprecincts in Ho Chi Minh City. Then he went to work in the six provinces of the Mekong Delta.

I. Kien Giang Rapidly Increases Grain Output

Ha Tien District was the first locality to greet comrade To Huu when he visited Kien Giang, one of the provinces "on the southern front of the homeland." Ten years ago our country had just been unified. Before our people had time to heal the wounds of war caused by the U.S. and their puppets, the Pol Pot gang, lackeys of the Chinese expansionists, started a war on the southwestern border. Once again the people of Kien Giang had to participate in a new fight against aggression. Once again their houses, fields, and gardens were devastated by the enemy, especially in Ha Tien, a district bordering Cambodia. Comrade To Huu listened to reports by the leadership cadres of Ha Tien District on the situation of economic, cultural, and social development and was pleased by the new transformations in the locality in grain production, animal husbandry, the growing of industrial crops, the catching of aquatic products, and the transformation of agriculture, including seven state farms. The people contributed their labor and wealth to build nearly 10 water conservancy projects and created conditions for adding thousands of hectares of two-crop rice land, stabilizing living conditions, and fulfilling the obligation contributing increasingly greater quantities of agricultural products and foodstuffs to the state.

From Ha Tien he went to visit the Kien Luong cement mill and then went to Rach Gia to listen to a report by comrade Lam Van The, secretary of the provincial party committee and a member of the standing committee of the provincial people's committee, report on the situation of economic-social development in

the locality. One of the major advances was that beginning with the determination of a correct crop structure the province had boldly applied technical advances and concentrated on building water conservancy projects, with the slogan "the state and people work together." During the past several years Kien Giang has excavated more than 37 million cubic meters of earth in digging thousands of kilometers of canals and ditches at a cost of more than 150 million dong, of which the people contributed nearly 100 million dong. The province built five large and small sluices and built five large electricity-powered pumping stations. On the average, every year each of the stations provides enough water to irrigate 1,000 hectares. Advancing on the basis of water conservancy, Kien Giang has conditions for rapidly increasing the winter-spring rice, summer-fall rice, and high-output paddy areas, especially in the provinces of Tan Hiep, Chau Thanh, and Go Quao. On the average, every year the province's rice area has increased by nearly 7,500 hectares. High-yield paddy land has increased 40,000 hectares. Between 1976 and 1984 Kien Giang produced nearly 5 million tons of rice, an average of 507,694 tons a year. Comrade To Huu warmly praised Kien Giang for, in addition to practicing the intensive cultivation of grain and developing subsidiary food crops, especially sweet potatoes, paying attention to expanding the industrial crop area and rapidly increasing the output of coconuts, sugarcane, pineapples, jute, cashew nuts, and sesame. Those results have not only served well the lives of the people but have created conditions for increasing exports. sugarcane has allowed the province to become completely self-sufficient in sugar and no longer dependent on the central echelon, as it was in the past.

The increase in grain production has created conditions for expanding animal husbandry, fishing, and small industry and handicrafts, and for turning over increasingly larger quantities to the state. The aquatic products sector has continued to develop with regard to exploitation, state purchasing, processing, the strengthening of material-technical bases, and the protection of fishing grounds. In 1982 39,000 tons of aquatic products were exploited, a figure which increased to nearly 78,000 tons in 1984, 43 percent above the plan norm, including 950 tons of export shrimp. The raising of freshwater fish, especially in the districts of An Bien, Vinh Thien, and Hon Dat and by families in Go Quao, Giong Rieng, and Tan Hiep, has developed.

Kien Giang has carried out the transformation of agriculture, private industry and commerce, and market management. The province has set up 2,517 collectives and 7 agricultural production cooperatives which have brought 60 percent of the peasant households and 40 percent of the land area into collective agriculture. Giong Rieng was the first district in the province to essentially complete the cooperativization of agriculture. Most of the grain production collectives have attained high yields and the material, cultural, and spiritual lives of the peasants have been improved in comparison to the time when they were earning their livings individually.

In 1985 the central echelon assigned to Kien Giang the plan norm of producing 800,000 tons of grain in paddy equivalent and the province accepted the struggle goal of increasing output to 810,000 tons, including 180,000 tons of commodity rice, and exploiting 80,000 tons of aquatic products.



Speaking to the executive committee of the provincial party organization and the secretaries of district and city party committees in the province, comrade To Huu observed that Kien Giang has rapidly increased its grain output thanks to intensive cultivation, multicropping, and expanding the area (from 200,000 hectares of rice in 1976 to 166,000 hectares in 1984). When one reviews the past 10 years one sees that attaining such a volume of grain despite destruction by the enemy and nature was an outstanding accomplishment of great political and social significance. But in comparison to Kien Giang's present population growth rate (from 840,000 people to 1 million people), those results do not yet correspond to the potential of the locality and the steadily increasing needs of the people in the province. Therefore, Kien Giang must continue to concentrate on the foremost front: producing grain along the lines of intensive cultivation, multicropping, expanding the high-output rice area, and rapidly expanding the cultivated area. Kien Giang can endeavor to increase its rice area to 400,000 hectares in future years, primarily and principally by investing in water conservancy, drainage, alum elimination, combined with the building of large, medium, and small drainage projects in accordance with the slogan "the state and the people work together. At present the province is zoning specific areas, improving the fields, building up sea dikes, building sluices on canals which empty into the sea, completing the Ha Giang canal, and dredging the Ching My canal and canals nos 9 and 3 (An Bien). The building of water conservancy projects is combined with road building. The digging of canals and ditches is accompanied by the building of roads. Kien Giang has a mountain of limestone, is capable of producing lime to spread fields. At the same time, it must pay attention to using phosphate fertilizer and the other kinds of phosphate fertilizer, especially animal manure and green fertilizer, to improve the soil. Comrade To Huu also contributed specific opinions to Kien Giang with regard to the crop structure, selecting new rice varieties, increasing draft power, expanding the area planted in industrial crops (especially coconuts, sugarcane, and pineapples, zoning areas to grow cajuput, strongly developing aquatic products, exports and imports, industrial processing, small industry, and handicrafts, and strengthening the party building work by means of the mass revolutionary movement. He also admonished Kien Giang to pay much attention to the distribution of labor in the province and bringing in additional workers from other places.

## II. Minh Hai expands Sources of Export Goods By Means of Its Strength in Aquatic Products

Minh Hai has nearly 100 kms of coastline. Foreign ships and boats, especially from Thailand, continue to violate our country's territorial sovereignty. The enemy are continually carrying out commando and espionage activities and surreptitiously rallying forces to oppose the revolution. The people of Minh Hai Province contributed importantly to smashing an espionage ring organized by China and the Thai army. Overcoming many challenges with regard to nature, Minh Hai has made many all-out efforts to increase grain production, catch aquatic products, organize the people's living conditions, and do a good job of fulfilling obligations toward the state.

While working with the provincial party committee and the people's committee of Minh Hai Province, comrade To Huu visited a number of production and

commercial bases, such as a pharmaceutical enterprise and jointly operated markets and stores, and met a number of representatives of sectors in Ca Mau City so that he could understand the lives of the people, market management, and the party building and cadre training tasks at the basic level. He praised Minh Hai Province for having made many all-out efforts in building water conservancy projects, multicropping, using new varieties, and intensively cultivating rice. The province planted more than 269,000 hectares of rice, about 10,000 hectares of which were summer-fall rice and nearly 100,000 hectares of which were high-output rice land. Total grain output in 1984 amounted to 830,000 tons, an increase of 22 percent over 1983. The average rice yield increased by more than two quintals per cultivated hectare.

He pointed out that Minh Hai is one of the provinces which have great potential and are very rich with regard to agricultural production, fishing, and forestry. It is a province with a rather large rice-growing area. The first problem posed there is to concentrate efforts on building water conservancy projects, by all means bring in fresh water to prevent salinity, and take the initiative in draining excessive water and eliminating alum. Agricultural production has not yet developed uniformly in the province and rice yields still vary among areas, among fields in a district, and among the districts in the province. In general, in Area II the rice yield is still low because it has not concentrated on water irrigation work, still uses many old varieties, and has not done a good job of protecting vegetation (fighting leafhoppers). Area I does a better job of practicing intensive cultivation but must develop agriculture comprehensively.

In addition to concentrating on water conservancy Minh Hai must increase its draft power, use organic fertilizer, develop animal husbandry, small industry, and handicrafts, and especially resolve the problems of energy, machinery, construction materials, and communications and transportation, and promote exports by means of the local strengths in order to import goods.

Comrade To Huu stated that Minh Hai has some of the largest fishing grounds in the nation and has many capabilities to develop the aquatic products sector. In 1984 Minh Hai caught 90,000 tons of shrimp and fish, including 15,000 tons of shrimp, an increase of 20 percent over 1983. The paddy area devoted to shrimp raising amounted to 9,000 hectares and 5,000 tons of shrimp were produced, an increase of more than 2,000 tons over 1983. Shrimp and fish purchased by the state in province amounted to 40,000 tons, including 2,200 tons of shrimp for export. Minh Hai rapidly increased its exports by means of the strength of the local aquatic products sector (the value of exported frozen shrimp amounted to tens of millions of dollars). If Minh Hai makes all-out efforts to overcome its difficulties with regard to the lack of ice, increases its ability to catch aquatic products, expands its fishing grounds, and ensures the quality of processing, the output of export shrimp will increase even more rapidly.

Implementing a policy of assigning forest land, the province assigned to the districts the management of 181,754 hectares of forests, 90 percent of the zoned forest area. The forest production work has been strengthened and the cutting down and burning of forests has gradually been ended. Nearly 7,000

hectares have been afforested. U Minh District has led the province by afforesting 3,000 hectares. The people have planted 12 million trees.

With the development of production, Minh Hai has conditions for fulfilling the norm assigned it by the central echelon for 1984, the mobilization of 240,000 tons of grain, an increase of 78,000 tons over 1983. Meanwhile, the province has mobilized more than 30,000 tons before the 1985 plan deadline. New advances have been made in agricultural, small industry, and handicraft production, communications and transportation, posts and telecommunications, education, and distribution-circulation. Those accomplishments have been tied in with the transformation of agriculture, accompanied by the transformation of private commerce and the strengthening of market management. Comrade To Huu observed that the rich potential of Minh Hai could be further developed if it had many additional workers and economic, technical, and professional cadres. That is a major problem which must be resolved in future years. The Minh Hai party organization has made many all-out efforts in the party development work, but in comparison to a locality that was long a revolutionary base and in which the mass movement has developed during the 10 years since the liberation, those results are still insufficient. He admonished the party organization to pay more attention to bolstering the youth forces, overcoming narrow thinking, enable all echelons to have party organizations and party chapters, and train cadres, primarily local people who have been steeled in the mass movement.

### III. Hau Giang -- the Province With the Highest Rice Output and Commodity Rice Output in the Nation

When he went to work with Hau Giang Province, To Huu visited Vi Thanh and praised that district for its experience in developing production, both agricultural and small industry-handicrafts production, and especially in transforming the market and reorganizing the service sector in the sphere of the district. He visited restaurants, hospitals, and towns, and worked with the standing committee of the district party committee and contributed opinions about guidelines and measures for developing grain production, industrial crops, handicrafts, processing, communications-transportation, and market management.

Comrade To Huu visited the Can Tho market, the municipal general merchandise-food store, the Tra Noc power plant, the port, the transportation machinery enterprise, and the provincial export vegetables and fruit processing enterprise. Then he listened to a report by the Hau Giang provincial party committee on implementation of the economic-social development plan during the past several years.

In contributing opinions to the provincial leadership comrades, he affirmed Hau Giang's outstanding accomplishment in rapidly increasing grain production in all three respects: yield, output, and area. The high-yield rice area increased from 100,000 hectares in 1983 to 136,000 hectares. In many districts, in 1976 the 10th month, winter spring, and summer-fall rice yield was only 2.3 tons a hectare, but was 3.1 tons in 1983 and in 1984 increased to 4 tons per hectare per season. In 1984 total output amounted to 1,523,000 tons of paddy, an increase of 117,000 tons over 1983, and the province is

endeavoring to attain 1.6 million tons in 1985. Hau Giang has the largest grain output and commodity rice output in the nation. The province as a whole mobilized 421,000 tons, an increase of more than 70,000 tons over 1983. Those results were attained in a situation of fertilizer and insecticides being supplied in smaller amounts and tardily, and under more difficult weather conditions. With an active, creative spirit Hau Giang determined a correct direction and an appropriate path of advance, positively carried out socialist transformation while promoting production and paying attention to intensive cultivation, especially the expansion of the high-output area, beginning with concern for the water conservancy work, on the basis of bringing into play the spirit of collective mastership and consciousness of self-reliance of the working people and the echelons and sectors in the province. With the development of production and the improvement of living conditions there are even more conditions for consolidating the new production relations and furthering the great undertaking of agricultural transformation accompanied by the transformation of industry, commerce, and market management. In 1984 the province added nearly 1,600 production collectives and 15 agricultural cooperatives, thus increasing the totals to 5,250 production collectives and 30 agricultural cooperatives, which brought 62 percent of the peasant households and land into collective production. In the province there are 1,172 production collectives which grow two crops a year and produce more than seven tons a year, among which 150 production collectives which produce nearly 9 tons of paddy per hectare and in which the average value of a work day is between 18 and 20 kgs of paddy.

Comrade To Huu warmly praised Hau Giang Province for combining the development of production with distribution-circulation, the reform and management of the market, and control of goods and money by the state. The province surpassed the state norms regarding the purchasing and controlling of grain, pork, sugar, shrimp and fish, eggs, and export goods.

[16 Apr 85 pp 3, 4]

[Text] Hau Giang leads the entire nation with regard to purchasing products and turning them over to the central echelon. On that basis, socialist commerce in the province is able to supply sufficient quantities of the rationed goods to cadres, workers, and members of the people's armed forces. It is encouraging that the localities are concerned with the work of transforming and managing the market. For example, the municipality of Can Tho, Soc Trang City, and the districts of Vi Thanh, Phung Hiep, and Thot Not are capable of stimulating the development of production, stabilizing the market and contributing to stabilizing the lives of the working people. He stressed that Hau Giang must continue to invest in water conservancy combined with road building, make good use of fertilizer and new varieties, protect vegetation, promote industrial production, resolve problems regarding energy and the processing of agricultural products, develop construction materials, rapidly increase the export rate of the locality, consolidate the socialist production relations, develop education, culture, and public health, train and use cadres well, and build and strengthen the district echelon, tied in with the consolidation of the basic level.



#### IV. Long An: Exploiting the Potential of Dong Thap Muoi

During the past 10 years Long An suffered two major floods, in 1976 and 1984, which resulted in serious difficulties. Furthermore, for several years it had to concentrate its manpower and wealth in the southwestern border war, then overcome the consequences of the war. Long An is also a province "on the southern front of the homeland." In fact, it has been able to concentrate on economic construction and development only during the past 4 years. The province's greatest effort on the agricultural front has been to promote the production of grain and develop industrial crops and animal husbandry. After defeating the Pol Pot gang Long An continued to help Svay Rieng Province rebuild its life, organized labor to clear or reclaim more than 37,000 hectares, and increased two-crop rice land from 20,000 hectares to 50,000 hectares. Grain output doubled. The value of agricultural production has increased steadily, from 1.3 billion dong in 1980 to 2.2 billion dong in 1984 (in terms of 1982 prices).

On the basis of developing production in both the agricultural and small industry-handicrafts sectors, tying in production with circulation and agricultural transformation with the transformation of industry and commerce, Long An has taken many steps to control goods and money, expand socialist commerce, stabilize the lives of salary earners, gradually gain control of the market, stabilize prices, balance its budget, and fulfill its obligation of contributing increasingly greater amounts of grain, agricultural products, and foodstuffs to the state.

One of Long An's outstanding accomplishments has been to organize labor to develop the Dong Thap Muoi area.

Comrade To Huu went to Moc Hoa District, thus beginning his trip to visit and work in Long An Province. He was very enthusiastic and moved when he saw the great changes in the Dong Thap Muoi area. It is an area with many cajuput forests, and immense swamps with lotus, reeds, and "dung", and has many types of fish, shrimp, turtles, snakes, etc. Every year, from June to October, Dong Thap Muoi is usually flooded, in places to a depth of more than four meters. During that time the people living elsewhere or take to boats and live floating lives on the water. That area not only has great potential with regard to agriculture and fishing and rich reserves of peat, but also has a very resolute revolutionary tradition. In the 10th years since the liberation, by means of the strength of the province's collective mastership the people of Dong Thap Muoi, in the provinces of Moc Hoa, Vinh Hung, and Tan Thanh, have devoted their intelligence and efforts to transform that area into a rich residential area. The Long An party organization is concentrating its leadership on developing the potential of the Dong Thap Muoi area and on transforming tens of thousands of additional hectares of one-crop rice land into two-crop rice land. In the past that land was left fallow or was cultivated irregularly. Just after the liberation Tan Thanh District had only 5,000 cultivated hectares out of a total of 73,000 hectares of natural land. At that time there were more than 50,000 people living in that large, rich district but the annual harvest amounted to only 7,500 tons of grain, a per-capita average of 150 kgs. During the past 3 years Tan Thanh has added nearly 30,000 cultivated hectares, including 15,700 hectares of one-crop rice



land and 3,000 hectares of two-crop rice land. Last year grain output was six times greater than in the past. The per-capita output was 430 kgs. A new town has grown up in Tan Thanh. The construction of Route 49, which is 45 kms long and connects the city of Tan An with the town of Tan Thanh, began in 1979 and the road was completed in 1982. Vinh Hung District was set up 1978 and suffered a major flood in that year. In 1979 the district became a fierce battlefield in the anti-aggression war along the southwestern border. After the destruction caused by nature and the enemy the people were left empty-handed. During the past 3 years Vinh Hung has undergone rapid change in both production and the organization of life. Commodity rice increased from more than 3,000 tons in 1982 to nearly 10,000 tons in 1984.

After listening to a report by comrade Huynh Cong Than, chairman of the Long An People's committee, on the changes in Tan Thanh and Vinh Hung districts, comrade To Huu attentively listened to comrade Le Van Dao, secretary of the district party committee, and comrade Dang Trung Tam, chairman of the people's committee of Moc Hoa District, introduce the process of transforming the Dong Thap Muoi area. Moc Hoa had 64,500 hectares of natural land, 90 percent of which was alum earth, and grew one rice crop on a small area. In 1981 Moc Hoa was still a district which had a grain shortage. The per-capita grain output was 260 kgs. In 1984 the cultivated area in the district increased to 15,000 hectares. The per-capita grain output was 600 kgs. The per-capita rice output was 555 kgs. There were more than 8,000 hectares of winter-spring rice which produced rather high yields. Comrade To Huu observed that that victory was truly a great leap forward which manifested the resolute, incomparable struggle movement of the working people and the very resolute leadership of the party organization in carrying out the three revolutions, especially in concentrating on doing a good job of water conservancy, applying scientific-technical advances, improving the soil, selecting appropriate varieties, protecting vegetation, and rationally distributing labor. Without the strong determination of the party organizations and without the self-reliant will and revolutionary tradition of the people the canals and ditches could not have been dug and scientific-technical advances applied to the field. He stressed that that victory has a very great significance in all regards and has created capabilities for multicropping and greatly expanding the cultivated area in the Mekong Delta. It may be said that there are many difficulties in such low-lying areas as Dong Thap Muoi with regard to intensive cultivation. But in all areas of Nam Bo it is possible multicropping and produce many commodity products.

From Dong Thap Muoi comrade To Huu visited a number of production and commercial installations and Tan An market and listened to reports by members of the Long An provincial party committee report on the process of economic and cultural-social development in the province.

When speaking to the executive committee of the provincial party organization, comrade To Huu warmly congratulated it for Long An's very great accomplishments, especially during the past 4 years, in restoring and developing production, organizing labor to develop the Dong Thap Muoi area, improving distribution and circulation, applying technical advances, practicing intensive cultivation, multicropping, and successfully improving the management structure at the Long An textile enterprise.

He recommended a number of measures for promoting agricultural production and especially stressed water conservancy in Dong Thap Muoi combined closely with road building, developing the processing industry, expanding the production of construction materials, increasing the export rate in order to import raw materials and materials for the province, and doing a good job of distributing labor and training cadres.

#### V. Ben Tre Grows Rich on Coconuts

Ben Tre is a province which develops agriculture relatively comprehensively and uniformly. Before working with the members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and the standing committee of the provincial people's committee, comrade To Huu visited Luong Hoa Village in Giong Trom District, Tien Thuy Village in Chau Thanh District, and the Phu Hung coconut processing enterprise.

He observed that Ben Tre has achieved major success in tying in the transformation agriculture with the organization of production and the strengthening and building of the district echelon with the consolidation of the basic level, the determination of a correct economic structure, the redistribution of labor and the implementation of all intensive cultivation measures, the creation of rice yields three times greater and grain output double that of the first years after the liberation, and the rapid expansion of the industrial crop area, especially coconuts and sugarcane.

After the liberation, because of poisonous chemicals spread by the Americans the province's coconut area amounted to only 16,000 hectares. Now 40,000 hectares have been restored, 20,000 of which are harvested and 16,000 of which are tended. In future years Ben Tre will increase its coconut area to 90,000 hectares. The interesting thing here is that the reorganization of coconuts (as well as sugarcane and fruits) has been tied in with increasing the economic effectiveness of groves is being promoted in a number of areas, especially Giong Trom and Chau Thanh Districts. The movement to intensively cultivate coconuts, improve the old groves, plant new coconut trees, and interplant is expanding to all areas along the lines of concentrated, specialized cultivation.

In the past the old coconut groves were used only to grow coconuts and some coconut trees had become mixed. When he visited Tien Thuy Village, comrade To Huu praised the families there for knowing how to interplant coffee in coconut groves and unite to form a cooperative in order to create much wealth and higher income per land area. In Chau Thanh, Mo Cay, and Cho Lach districts, tens of thousands of tons of bananas, limes, and coffee are grown in order to have additional export goods.

He admonished the party committee echelons and local administrations to strengthen their leadership of all-round agricultural development, especially the strong development of coconut trees, combined with the development of processing in order to create many commodity products and import materials and fuel by exchanging goods made from coconuts. Ben Tre will become a rich province first of all by means of its strength: coconuts. If that is to be accomplished, there must first of all a management apparatus skilled in

growing coconuts, from growing saplings to processing coconuts into commodity products, which has specialized leadership cadres and combines agricultural production with industrial production in an organizational structure.

In addition to coconuts, Ben Tre has strengths with regard to aquatic products. Every year the province harvests 40,000 tons of products, one third of which are cultured shrimp. As was the case in Kien Giang, Minh Hai, and Hau Giang provinces, he recommended that Ben Tre reorganize production beginning with the fishing fleets so that even more shrimp and fish could be caught. Each fleet should have a "mother fleet" and a number of boats, with a specific division of responsibility, with a product contracting system accompanied by the implementation of economic lever policies to ensure that labor productivity and output increase rapidly. Experience shows that is possible to assign four functions to the "mother ship":

--Meeting daily needs and creating conditions for cadres and sailors to remain at sea for long periods of time without losing time in traveling or wasting labor, oil, or machinery.

--Collecting shrimp and fish while still at sea and taking the initiative in stopping such negative phenomena as stealing products or selling them to private merchants.

--Processing while still at sea in order to ensure quality.

--Transporting goods and maritime products.

The reorganization of the maritime products sector's production along such self-sufficient lines will create conditions for increasing labor time, economizing on materials, reducing expenses, rapidly increasing output, gather together many products, and master the fishing grounds.

When he visited Luong Hoa Village, comrade To Huu praised the party organization there for leading the development of agricultural, handicraft, marketing, and credit cooperatives to form a unified organizational structure, create conditions for combining production with processing and circulation and advancing to grasping the principal products, control the village markets, and both fulfill obligations toward the state and improve the people's living standards.

When we review the past several years we see that the socialist transformation in Ben Tre has furthered the all-round development of agriculture, combined agriculture with fishing, and closely tied it in with the processing industry on the basis of relying on the state and collective economies. That is good experience.

#### VI. Tien Giang -- the Province Which Leads the Agricultural Cooperativization Movement and Attains the Highest Rice Yields in Nam Bo

Tien Giang was the first province in Nam Bo to essentially complete the movement to cooperativize agricultural production. The province has set up 2,629 collectives and 63 production cooperatives, which have brought 90

percent of the cultivated land and peasant households into collective livelihoods. The socialist transformation has contributed to creating conditions for concentrating on doing a good job of the water conservancy work, improving the soil, using fertilizer, protecting vegetation, and practicing intensive cultivation. The average yield per cultivated hectare in Tien Giang is 7.2 tons of paddy. Forty-five villages, 150 hamlets, and more than 200 production collectives have attained annual yields of from 10 to 13 tons per hectare. Cai Lay and Cai Be districts have a land use ratio of 2.3 and attain an average annual yield of 9 to 10.5 tons of paddy per hectare. Since 1981 the province's yield has increased by an average of 13 percent and its output has increased by 14 percent.

The socialist transformation of agriculture in Tien Giang has become a broad mass movement which is moving in the right direction and is strong and solid. Many districts have done a good job of combining the transformation of agriculture with the transformation of industry and commerce, and have tightened ties between the four kinds of cooperatives in the sphere of the village (agricultural, handicrafts, marketing, and credit).

After visiting state animal husbandry and feed processing enterprises comrade To Huu returned to Tan Hoi Village in Cai Lay District. He was pleased to see that the agricultural cooperativization movement there had made great progress in comparison to his previous two visits. The first time he visited Tan Hoi Village (1977) it was carrying out on a trial basis the setting up of the first agricultural cooperative in Tien Giang Province. The second time he visited it (1980) the Tan Hoi Village cooperative was encountering major difficulties and was in danger of breaking up.

Having gained experience from past deficiencies, beginning in the 1981-1982 winter-spring season the Tan Hoi Village party organization had consolidated the existing cooperatives, developed 24 additional production collectives, gradually enabled the peasants to become accustomed to collective livelihood, and on that basis encouraged the masses to set up three medium sized cooperatives which encompassed 94 percent of the land and peasant households in the village. Those three cooperatives have now comprehensively developed production, the value of a work day is quite high (it has increased from 14 kgs to more than 20 kgs of paddy per work day), they have done a good job of fulfilling obligations toward the state, and the living conditions of the peasants have clearly improved.

The actual situation in Tan Hoi Village present many valuable lessons regarding the development of the leadership role of the basic-level party organizations, the consciousness of the masses, appropriate scales and paths of advance, combining agricultural transformation with the transformation of industry and commerce, combining the new production relations with the development of production relations, accelerating technical advances, and bringing into play the superiority of collective production from the beginning.

Contributing opinions about the future guidelines and missions, comrade To Huu spoke at length on distributing labor (including organizing labor with Long An to develop the Dong Thap Muoi area), rapidly increasing exports, and strongly



developing industry, small industry, and handicrafts, especially the processing industry, etc. He indicated that because industry is still weak there are no conditions for more strongly developing agriculture, because the peasants still lack tools to work the soil, harvest, and process, and lack fertilizer, insecticides, transportation facilities, construction materials, etc. Tien Giang is a province with good intensive cultivation, but if industry does not play a strong role agricultural production will stagnate.

In the course of his visit to the six provinces comrade To Huu was very pleased by the great changes, which are significant in many ways, in the Mekong Delta. During the past 10 years practically all of the provinces have encountered serious natural disasters and have had to cope with many-sided destruction by the enemy. In fact, only in the past 4 years has the Mekong Delta had conditions for stabilizing and developing production and stabilizing living conditions. On the basis of the lively reality in the localities during the 10 years since the liberation it is possible to affirm that all of the party organizations have rapidly matured and gained much valuable experience, the mass revolutionary movement has made great progress, and true socialism, full of vital force, is emerging in the Mekong Delta.

If there is a close alliance with Ho Chi Minh City and the even more positive assistance of the central echelons, it is certain that the Mekong Delta will have a new status and strength in order to achieve all-round, strong economic-social development in future years.

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HO CHI MINH CITY SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS 1985 COURSE

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP-THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 15, 12 Apr 85 p 1

[Extract from 1984 Ho Chi Minh City Small Industry, Handicrafts Federation Summarization Report: "1985 Course, Mission of Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] Develop Strong Position of Municipal Small Industry and Handicrafts, Exploit Every Potential Capability To Promote Small Industry and Handicraft Production, and Maintain Annual Development Rate

In a situation of changes in relations with the provinces and in the import-export formulas, if the small industry and handicrafts trade wishes to maintain and raise the development rate, every method must be sought to take greater initiative in the sources of supplies and raw materials for export and domestic trades.

In relations with the provinces, the cooperation formula must be changed to provide mutual development and benefit. In provinces with sources of the raw materials or scrap war metal required for small industry and handicrafts, a long-term course of cooperation at the municipal level is needed to stabilize the source of supply and to restrict the participation of private merchants and intermediaries.

In foreign relations, exchange goods must be balanced in order to increase the import ratio of supplies and raw materials needed for production, and to decrease to the lowest level the amount of goods unnecessarily consumed or those which are already available or can be produced within the country.

During 1985, because the supply of electric power is not yet sufficiently balanced for production, small industry and handicrafts also must study the use of alternate energy sources or improve craft regulations and rearrange production time to increase efficiency. The general course of energy source priority is for export goods production and cooperatives, especially high-level cooperatives, cooperative teams, and individual households delivering goods to the state.

In production, active conservation and rational use of state-supplied means and material is necessary; fully utilizing discarded and salvaged materials and seeking every means to replace foreign imported or scarce raw materials with domestic and already available goods.

Because exports must be considered a decisive edge in creating a longterm and stable source of goods, policies and systems for compensating and encouraging the export goods producer are necessary.

Strictly Achieve Production Reorganization Regulations, Closely Connect Small Industry and Handicrafts with State-Operated Industry, Thoroughly Understand Precept of Transformation with Construction as the Primary Element

After the conference to summarize collective area classification, experience must be gained to strengthen those primary level units still not precisely of a socialist nature, with still low production relations, and still without sufficient legal standards. Study and readjust statutes for production cooperation teams of the proper socialist nature for unified application throughout the city and to create conditions for establishing additional cooperatives. Establish regulations for high-level cooperatives in order to develop the superior nature of this type of production. Hold conferences to summarize the work and to examine privately operated enterprises in order to formulate an appropriate course of transformation, reorganization and rearrangement. During the present economic situation, good conditions must be created for developing the capabilities of state-operated economy but at the same time, we must know how to fully utilize the beneficial capabilities of the private operator and individual in promoting production; on the other hand, however, it is also necessary to guide them into work with a socialist foundation, to restrict capitalist tendencies, and to resist fraudulent methods of making a living. During 1985, the small industry and handicrafts trade must have a specific plan for mobilizing and guiding the private operator and individual in complying with the regulations of the Ministry of Finance and the Central Federation on self-operator and individual management.

Continued coordination with responsible sections and sectors in plans to reorganize the production of trade sectors has been targetted by the Municipal People's Committee and the proper level of emphasis must be given to development of production facilities and materials serving agriculture in the suburbs and in the Mekong River Delta.

The municipal small industry and handicrafts trade must strive to take greater initiative in issuing or not issuing business permits to small industry and handicraft facilities with discovery and suggested appropriate treatment of those primary level units engaged in forbidden trade activities that for one reason or another are still operating.

After formulating the specific plans and projects of each trade sector, the production development course of private operators and individuals must be readjusted in a proper direction of still maintaining the contribution of this area to the overall economy but not restricting or eroding the socialist economic elements. Research must be conducted in appropriate policies and systems for those individually-operated facilities serving as satellites to cooperatives and state-operated enterprises, making a proper living, or producing unique goods of good quality. We must also study methods of guiding the individually-operated facilities now producing goods for which the plan still has only three elements, gradually shifting them to other goods of the greatest benefit.

**Achieve Close Coordination Between Production, Circulation, Distribution and Market Management, Contribute To Economic Order and Stabilization**

A weakness of small industry and handicrafts at the present time is the existence of an appreciable ratio of self-production and consumption. During 1985, small industry and handicrafts must have methods of more firmly coordinating with state-operated commercial agencies and cooperative commerce in order to strengthen state control of goods sources. Gaining experience from the plantings of the 5th Precinct and Ward 24 of the 11th Precinct, we must develop into a main crop these methods of marketing and controlling goods in all localities throughout the city. The federation store system must be strengthened to join state-operated commerce in stabilizing market prices and effectively struggling against private commerce. The material station system must also better fulfill its production mission function in order to deliver supplies and raw materials to the primary level units by the shortest route and at the lowest expense in order to reduce product costs.

**Strengthen Technical Management and Product Quality To Elevate and Closely Connect Productivity, Quality and Effectiveness in Production**

Actively coordinate with responsible agencies to strengthen and streamline the technical management apparatus from the municipal to the primary level. Formulate plans for elementary and advanced training and supplementing technical cadres to have sufficient capabilities for undertaking specialized jobs in the field of standards inspection and quality measurement. Study methods of increasing the amount of new technical equipment, improving tools, improving craft regulations, and promoting self-supply and self-manufacture. Establish rules on technical safety, sanitation, etc. with repair and maintenance schedules and guidance on operating the primary pieces of equipment. Conduct a system of suitably rewarding facilities with no reprocessed goods and those with goods of high quality. Establish systems and policies for the craftsmen of "golden hands and excellent skills" to create favorable conditions for movements to study and widely multiply models and to disseminate trade experience. The scientific and technical course is to coordinate with related agencies in studying and experimentally producing electronic consumer goods, building a number of production facilities in a skillful small industry and handicrafts direction.

**Actively Improve Internal Sector Management Mechanism, Streamline Apparatus, Dismantle Administrative, Subsidized Mechanism, Shift To Economic Accounting**

On the basis of experience gained from four pilot units, deploy many additional pilot projects in each precinct and district in order to extensively organize plan formulation from the four balanced sources aimed at strengthening the creative initiative of the primary level. Each primary level unit must have a total plan consisting of all aspects of material production and supply, product consumption, capital construction, new technical equipment, wages, prices, etc.

Study improvement of the organization mechanism of a number of directly subordinate units in accordance with the principle of promoting economic accounting, implementing profitable business production, and satisfactorily resolving the

three interests. Strengthen accounting statistics, conduct periodic financial disclosures, inspect the schedules of collective facilities and business production management units, emphasize income distribution, and assure the complete payment of goods and taxes to the state and the repayment of loans to the state bank in full and on time. Implement and carry out a number of internal cooperative policies such as redefining the price of fixed assets, mobilizing capital and dividing profits, production self-improvement, etc.

Redelineate the cadres within the sector in order to increase productivity and to raise quality and work effectiveness. Study and improve the calculation apparatus for orderliness and high efficiency, strengthen the systems of awards and investment encouragement, and study scientific subjects for application.

Following the course above, the municipal small industry and handicrafts trade is striving to achieve 13 billion dong in gross output value with 800 million dong in export goods.

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EDITORIAL STRESSES SMALL INDUSTRY POLITICAL EMULATION MOVEMENT

Hanoi TIEU CONG NGHIEP-THU CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 16, 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Promoting 1985 Emulation Movement"]

[Text] Concluding a year of struggle with many difficulties and obstacles, the entire small industry and handicrafts sector has achieved and surpassed state plan norms assigned for 1984 by 11.9 percent, surpassing the 1983 level by 18.1 percent.

One of the reasons for this success was promotion of the emulation campaign. A salient feature of the movement was stimulation of cooperatives and federations at all levels to make strong changes in supervision, alleviation of obstacles and difficulties in supplies and raw materials and in the management mechanism, to effectively achieve the production and business mission, and to assure harmony in all three interests (the state, the collective and the laborer). Many new methods of work appeared in the movement such as: expanding the association between local areas with raw materials and those with craftsmen; establishing a program of technical progress, expanding the production of new goods, and raising product quality; organizing many forms of supervision in the production of many export goods; organizing a movement to plant raw material trees, etc. Many outstanding examples of advancing into science and technology and of skilled management appeared in the movement such as the 2-9 Cooperative of Ho Chi Minh City, Lao Dong Cooperative of Hanoi City, Quyet Tien Cooperative of Ha Nam Ninh Province, Dong Thanh Pottery Cooperative of Quang Ninh Province, etc. In summarizing the 1984 emulation movement, 21 provincial and municipal units achieved the high position of outstanding unit. Of special interest, the three major cities and six provinces of the Red River Delta all achieved the outstanding unit title. Many supply corporations and trade and store federations entered business with the proper course, and many wards, villages, precincts, districts and cities gained experience which must be summarized and studied such as Ngo Quyen District in Haiphong and Kien Xuong District in Thai Binh, a number of wards in Ho Chi Minh City, etc. Political and ideological education, construction of mass organizations and primary level party units, and concern for the lives of the craftsmen were also promoted in the movement.

From the practice and experience of supervising the 1984 emulation movement, problems requiring emphasis in supervising the 1985 movement are: emphasize education and development of the collective ownership spirit of the masses, each primary level unit and each local area in cooperative alleviation of difficulties and obstacles; implement the prompt signing of economic contracts;



and establish plan norms, propose specific methods of exploiting the four possible sources, well-construct programs of technical progress and transformation, and strengthen and perfect socialist production relations and programs for improving the collective welfare and organizing daily living. On that basis, organize supervision and effective emulation assurance, follow and inspect, and promptly announce emulation results. Emphasize proper motives in emulation and humbly study and surpass advanced models. The causes must be found for backward individuals, primary level units and local areas with the methods found and mutual support provided in advancing together. Grading, review and reward must be improved to assure accuracy and timeliness. Propaganda and mobilization of new factors and new experience must be constant, causing the movement to be seething, continuous and strongly developed in depth. Party and mass organizations are the political core of the movement in each primary level unit and must build, strengthen and well-develop their leadership role and motivating force, set the example, and attract everyone into participating in the emulation movement.

Developing the enthusiastic atmosphere of the emulation movement of 1984 and the first few months of 1985, all primary level units and federations must strive to improve their supervision in order for the emulation movement to achieve the political mission of the entire sector for 1985 to advance upward in new enthusiastic, uniform, profound and highly effective steps.

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CSO: 4209/420

18 June 1985

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CHRONOLOGY 16 DECEMBER 1984-15 JANUARY 1985

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Feb 85 p 32

[Text]

(16 December 1984 — 15 January 1985)

DECEMBER 1984

18. Ho Chi Minh City: Holding of a seminar of Southeast Asian Trade Unions on labour safety, with the participation of 6 organizations from the Philippines, 2 from Thailand, the Kampuchean Trade Unions, the Vietnamese Trade Unions and the Liaison Office of the World Federation of Trade Unions in Asia.

11 — 17. Holding of the 7th Plenum of the CPV Central Committee to discuss the orientation, tasks, and socio-economic plan for 1985, and the building of the district echelon.

19. The Council of State decides to award the Ho Chi Minh Order to 10 arm<sup>ed</sup> units of the Vietnam People's Army.

— Inauguration of the Vietnam Press Centre, built with the material and moral assistance of IJO (International Journalists' Organization).

20. The Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam issues a directive on the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism (9 May 1945 — 9 May 1985).

21 — 23. The 7th National Assembly holds its 8th session to discuss the report of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the State plan and the State budget for 1984 and adopt the State plan and State budget for 1985.

22. The Vietnam People's Army is awarded (for the third time) the Gold Star Order on the occasion of its 40th founding anniversary.

24. The Council of Ministers issues a resolution on the role and ability of women in national construction and defence.

25 — 31. Hanoi: A conference is held to exchange views and experiences on the development of the family economy.

— The Council of Ministers issues a decision on the improvement of the management of capital construction.

29. The Vietnamese Council of State decides to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order on Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union for his outstanding contributions to consolidating and developing friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

31. Signing in Hanoi of an agreement on economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

#### JANUARY 1983

1. The SRV Council of Ministers decides that the whole country will observe a three-day period of mourning for Comrade Chan Sy, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and Chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers.

— Inauguration of the Bim Son Cement Plant with a total capacity of 1.2 million tons/year. The plant was built with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

3. The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to its Chinese counterpart proposing that both sides should stop all armed actions and other hostile activities in the border areas between the two countries for 10 days (from 16 to 26 Jan., 1983) for the people on both sides of the frontier to enjoy their traditional Lunar New Year Festival in peace.

3 — 11. A delegation of the Japan — Vietnam Friendship Parliamentary Union visits Vietnam.

4 — 6. A Vietnamese Party and State delegation, headed by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong, attends the funeral of the late Chairman of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers Chan Sy.

11. Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Lennart Bodstrom visits Vietnam.

CHRONOLOGY

CHRONOLOGY 16 JANUARY-15 FEBRUARY 1985

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Mar 85 p 32

[Text]

(16 January -- 15 February)

JANUARY

16. The SRV confers the Ho Chi Minh Order on B.N. Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee on the occasion of his 60th birthday for his outstanding contributions to consolidating and developing friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

19. Hanoi: Opening of the 10th session of the Vietnam — USSR Inter-Governmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

20. Hanoi: Signing of a cooperation agreement on vegetables and fruit production for the period from 1986 to 1990 and a protocol on goods exchange and payment for 1985 between the Governments of the SRV and the USSR.

24 Jan. — 2 Feb. A delegation of the USSR Health Ministry, headed by Vice-Minister N.M. Smakov, visits Vietnam.

28—30: UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and his wife visit Vietnam.

30 Jan.—1 Feb. Hanoi: Holding of a symposium on the theoretical and practical aspects of "The CPV's leadership of Socialist Construction in the Initial Stage of the Period of Transition to Socialism".

— An Albanian economic and trade delegation visits Vietnam.

## FEBRUARY

2. The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement condemning a statement by its Chinese counterpart to the effect that China reserves its right "to give Vietnam a second lesson".

6. A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, headed by Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member of the CPV CC, attends the 25th Congress of the French Communist Party (8—10 February).

9. Signing in Hanoi of minutes on aid and cooperation in water conservation and agriculture between Vietnam and Laos for 1985.

10. Ho Chi Minh City: The Ministry of Public Health and the State Commission for Science and Technology of Vietnam jointly organize a conference on medicinal herbs and tropical medicine with the participation of representatives of the Standing Committee for Health Cooperation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and health experts from the Soviet Union, the GDR, and Hungary.

12—18. A delegation of the Communist Party of Italy, headed by Mrs Giglia Tedesco Tato, member of the Italian Communist Party leadership and Vice-President of the Senate of the Republic of Italy, visits Vietnam.

13 — 18. Hanoi: Holding of a conference on coordination of agronomic work by the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

15. A symposium on the great Vietnamese poet Nguyen Khuyen is held in Nam Dinh in his native Ha Nam Ninh province on the occasion of his 150th birthday.

— Hanoi: Signing of a protocol on cooperation in communications and transport between Vietnam and Laos.

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